Establish Them As
ED.

ARE

You a sufferer from any of this list of symptoms, some of which warn you that you are liable to an attack of Apoplexy? Dizziness or Pressure in the Head, Spots Before Eyes, Pain Around or Palpitation of Heart, Pain in Region of Heart with Feeling of Suffocation, Ringing Sound in Ears, Numbness or Prickly Sensation of Limbs, especially the Arm, Pain between Shoulders and in Side, Pain in Small of Back or Hip, Dry Cough, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c.

YOU

can be cured by purchasing a bottle of ANTI-APOPLECTINE and taking it according to directions. It is strongly endorsed by the leading physicians of Montreal, as "the only" Apoplexy Preventive, and is everywhere regarded as a sure cure for Paralysis, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Angina Pectoris, Chronic Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. For sale by all druggists. Price $1.00 a bottle, six bottles for $5.00. Send to DR. R. S. HUTCHINSON & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt., U. S. A., for circulars and testimonials. "100 Emergencies" price 16 cts. Mailed free to readers of this paper. Tells what to do in case of accident, and what may result from being

DIZZY?

Send 15 cents for 100 emergencies, and how to treat them. 1941

LARION

RANGE.

arge Ash Pan.
4 inch Wood.
S or with CABINET
ELEVATED HOT
LF, END TANK,
S COIL; also, our
d patent PEDAL
e most complete
oduced. Made by
est materials.
ARRANTED.
DEALERS. If not
d your address for
urers,

P & CO.
ME.

ER'S
SE POWER
ed Regulator,

LE GIANT.
Machine
ain or grass seed than
else ever made. It
ve, with steel teeth,
the dust away from
d regulator for

chines. The Union
ide only by HEEB-
Pa. Branch Office,
nd, Me., where a full
1y49

VER DEADLOCK
r.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—
It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $50.00 twenty years ago has never been moulded, or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.

It contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

It washes flannels and blankets as no other soap in the world does—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE.

THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, where Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will pay you to make that trial.

LIKE all best things, it is extensively imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other fraud, simply because it is cheap. They will ruin clothes, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If your grocer has it, he will order from his nearest wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the inside wrapper around each bar, and be careful to follow directions on each outside wrapper. You cannot afford to wait longer before trying for yourself this old reliable and truly wonderful

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP. 1y31

Best Steel Wire

WOVEN WIRE FENCING
Will be the Selvage

GALVANIZED

McMULLEN'S

50c. to $2 per rod.

All sizes and widths in field. Special prices in this line of goods. FREIGHT PAID. Illustrated Catalogue Free. The McMULLEN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
No. 77 West & Ontario Sts., Chicago, Illinois.
13t10

Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVI. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888. No. 29.

Our thanks are due for an elegantly printed invitation to the Ivy Day exercises at the State College, June 5th.

Care in the preparation of wool for market will put dollars in the pocket of the producer, while it costs nothing to have it in good condition.

According to the Hungarian minister of agriculture, the loss of Hungary from pleuro-pneumonia has of late years amounted to $6,156,000 yearly. Our government might well take a lesson from this.

The Experiment Station has purchased two Shorthorn cows of Hon. E. E. Parkhurst of Presque Isle, designed to be used to represent the milk and butter production of Shorthorns in a comparison of dairy breeds. Mr. Parkhurst has a fine stock of milking Shorthorns, and the two purchased are choice animals.

The Holstein-Freslan Register, the organ of the Holstein cattle breeders, in referring to the enormous yield of milk of a certain family of this justly celebrated stock, significantly adds: This breed of cattle have been bred for years with the object in view of large milk yields, and the physical characteristic of their milk shows that quantity, rather than quality, has been the ultimate aim.

A bill is under consideration by Congress which requires the United States consular officers to make monthly reports upon the character, condition and prospective yields of agricultural and horticultural products in the various countries where they are stationed. This is a wise measure and should pass. Our consular service can be made very useful in this way with but little, if any, additional expense.

Keep the pigs growing rapidly so long as they are kept. Pigs are kept for growth, and so long as they are not growing their feed is a dead loss. Liberal feeding in no way impairs their health, so long as the food given is of the proper kind. Fed in a proper manner and kept in dry, clean quarters pigs will pay something of profit at prices which have ruled during the past year, besides turning much waste material into a cash product.

The Minnesota experiment station corroborates what the *Farmer* has claimed of the superiority of the northern varieties of corn for the silo. Of twenty-six varieties analyzed, the Canada flint contained the greatest yield of digestible material to the acre. Another important conclusion in this connection is "that the different varieties of sugar corn do not possess the high percentage of feeding value attributed to them." What do our Maine farmers say to that?

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* takes ground against Prof. Stewart's method of cutting fodders and mixing the meal with them, which he has so persistently advocated for years, and cites several practical examples where farmers have abandoned the practice, from having found it unprofitable. Here is a chance for Prof. Jordan to do valuable work for the farmers. If Prof. Stewart's theory of a large saving from the eating of the hay and grain mixed is borne out in practice, we want to know it and modify practice accordingly. On the contrary, if false it should be let alone, and all the expense attending it saved.

The veterinary department of the Michigan experiment station is arranging for conducting a series of experiments among cattle for the purpose of testing the merits of spaying heifers in fitting for the shambles, both as to early maturity and quality of meat. This of course has no force with us, for heifers are not raised for the sole purpose of making beef. But the operation is to be further tried with cows in milk, with a view to determine how long the period of lactation may be profitably prolonged. Each experiment will be tried with not less than ten animals, and will be carried on at different points in the State, but under the direction of the veterinarian at the station.

A. C. Lombard's Sons of Boston, make the following exhibit in detail of the exports of apples for the season beginning August 1, 1887, and ending May 1, 1888, from the United States and Canada:

1887-88	695,505 bbls.	1886-87	81,582 bbls.	
1886-87	811,410 "	1882-83	395,504 "	
1883-86	893,575 "	1881-82	239,252 "	
1882-83	767,504 "	1880-81	1,326,800 "	

DETAIL OF EXPORTS.

From	To Liverpool.	To Glasgow.	To London.	To Various.
Boston	141,911	18,063	4,675	219
New York	141,990	67,, 34	28,138	14,681
Montreal	25,357	33,648	1,200	1,500
Portland	33,604			
Halifax	39,228			
Annapolis	17,871			
Total, 1887-88.	345,,203	178,945	109,578	16,466
Total, 1886-87.	470,737	142,188	69,688	12,777
Total, 1885-86.	546,0 0	176,412	145,382	24,351

From	1887-88.	1886-87.	1885-86.
Boston	184,208	306 693	221,763
New York	269,945	175,771	465,9 6
Montreal	91,135	106,,708	66,716
Portland	25,604	102,764	96,850
Halifax	39,228	30,,474	39,,96
Annapolis	17,871	22,0,6	3,161

That high and honorable body, the Massachusetts Senate, disgraced itself before the world by adopting an amendment to the oleo bill, prohibiting the coloring of butter. This action was purely retaliatory, and has nothing more commendable to back it up. Do the people of Massachusetts, the consumers, want to prohibit the coloring of the butter made by Massachusetts farmers? No! would be the answer from every nook and corner of the State. The act can have no other interpretation than that those senators who from however questionable motives have placed themselves in the hands of the manufacturers of counterfeit butter, say to their opponents, "If you insist on prohibiting the coloring of oleo in imitation of butter, we will punish you by prohibiting you from coloring butter." Shame on such legislators!

Thorough Work.

Through the pressure of work brought about by the lateness of the season, the temptation is great to leave some of this imperfectly or only partially done, in the haste to accomplish a great deal in a short space of time. No greater mistake can be made. We have seen the truth of this verified so many times in actual practice, that we are confident a rule of action should be strictly complied with in all cases to do work as it ought to be done. If the time to do the work in is limited, it is better in every case to scale down the area than to only half do the work. The limited area, thoroughly and completely prepared, will give better returns for the outlay than if the seed and the labor had been imperfectly spread over more acres. The thorough filling and even distribution of the manure is an adjunct to its application quite as important as the manure itself. Just here is one great advantage of the manure spreader over ordinary hand work. Manure should be evenly distributed through the soil in order to secure the best possible results from its application. Only in this way can an even stand of the crop be secured. It may be late in the season to refer to this, but if the manure has already been applied it may still be said that sound teaching is always in order.

A large part of the planting, owing to the lateness of the season, is still undone. The advantage of thorough and complete work is specially called for in this late planting. Prompt and rapid growth is doubly necessary in such cases. This is greatly aided by a thorough fining of the soil. Nothing can fully make up for imperfect work in this direction. Whether from being too wet or from haste in the work, if the land is left lumpy and unstirred the crop will surely be deficient accordingly. This is an inexorable law. In the case of corn and potatoes, work after planting can only partially make up for deficient preparation, and even then is done only at greater expense. If the work cannot all be done in proper shape and season for the crop intended, better substitute a later crop of some kind which will leave time for suitable preparation. It is easy enough to carry out the rule of thorough work in all cases if one wishes to do it. Never rest satisfied with half-way work.

Sulky Plow.

We present this week the cut of the Flying Dutchman, Jr., sulky plow, made by the Moline Plow Company, Moline, Ill. It is readily seen that this plow is very different in its construction from any we have in use among us. It is still a problem whether sulky plows are to come into anything like general use on the farms of New England. They seem, however, to be giving a good account of themselves on farms where brood and regular areas can be plowed in one field.

Cost of Creamery.

Editor Maine Farmer: Can you inform me through the columns of the *Farmer*, the probable cost of building and fitting up a creamery with all necessary machinery for doing first class work, that would handle the product of from four to six hundred cows, also which method of saving cream is generally considered the best? Our stock is principally native bred, with very little of the imported breeds that would be available for creamery use. Could we, by having first class machinery, properly handled, successfully compete with established creameries? Our location is central, with first class facilities for collecting cream and shipping the manufactured product. Do you consider the co-operative system the best? By answering the above questions you will confer a favor.

Moore's Mills, N. B. B. L. MOORE.

The cost of an establishment of the kind will vary somewhat in different localities with the expense of building. The expense of apparatus and furnishings would be about the same wherever located. Four to six hundred cows would not do a large business, and the buildings and fittings need only be on a similar scale. The cost of building and outfit, ready for making butter, sufficient for handling the cream of the number of cows named, and including a small engine for churning, with a four horse power boiler for running the engine and furnishing steam for scalding, would range from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars. Several have been built in our State ready for churning, new from the foundation and with new engine and boiler of a capacity larger than that called for by our correspondent, for fourteen hundred dollars. The further cost of transportation appliances would depend on how and where the butter was marketed. If sold to a trade calling for print butter, returnable butter carriers would be required sufficient to handle the business.

The deep-can system of setting in ice water is best adapted to the creamery plan of making butter in localities where only small herds of cows are kept. Only the cream is gathered and taken to the factory. Good butter can be made from common cows when well fed, and their cream properly handled. The improved breeds would furnish more, but the creamery business has generally been adopted in this State and throughout New England, yet there are several proprietary creameries that have been equally successful. There are some advantages in each of the methods not found in the other. There is no question but co-operative butter making is gaining the advantage of the old method of private work conducted on a small scale, and the sooner dairymen fall into line with the new order of work the better it will be for all concerned.

Station Dairy Experiments.

The Director of our experiment station at the State College is arranging for an elaborate study of the breeds of dairy cows, and realizing fully the possibilities of error that may go with such work when carried on with only a limited number of individual animals, he has issued a circular letter to other stations contemplating experimental dairy work, urging co-operation on certain points for study. The ground taken is that where several stations select animals and carry on work, the average results could be accepted with confidence. Points for study are suggested as follows:

1. Cost of a pound of milk, a pound of milk solids, and a pound of butter, in terms of money value of food consumed.

2. Composition of the milk and butter from each breed, also composition of any waste products in the manufacture of butter (and cheese perhaps.)

3. Characteristics of the milk of each breed as shown in the process adopted for cream separation, or in other manipulation.

The methods of work to be used are:

1. Feed uniformly as to kinds of foods and in quantities suited to individual needs of each animal.

2. Record weight, and ascertain composition of all food consumed during the year by each cow.

3. Record weight of daily yield of milk of each cow.

4. Ascertain the composition of the milk of each cow for at least five consecutive days in each month.

5. Determine the relation of the weights of milk, cream and butter, and composition of skimmed milk and butter-milk.

Clover.

Experiments in manuring for clover have proved that highly nitrogenous manures are not called for, and do not specially promote the growth of the clover plant. It is one of the peculiarities of clover that while nitrogen enters largely into the plant, yet in some way not well understood, it is able to secure a large measure of that supply from sources independent of an application to the soil in the form of manure. Just here is one of the reasons why clover proves so valuable as a renovator of soils. Nitrogen is the most costly element of manures. Clover leaves the land on which it was produced better supplied in available nitrogen than before its growth, and at the same time through its use when fed to stock contributes to the resulting manure a high percentage of this most costly material. Or, in other words, for its nitrogen it costs the farmer but little while it contributes liberally of this indispensable element to the resulting manure. Farmers may well give more attention to clover as a crop. It should enter into a more frequent rotation on every farm.

What is the Matter?

Editor Maine Farmer: Your subscriber has a heifer which will be four years old in November. Last February she dropped her first calf, doing very well indeed, being quite large, well built, fair to handham, with nice soft bag and teats. During the month of March she gave 696 lbs. of milk, fed on clover hay, and six quarts of meal of wheat bran, corn and bran, oats and peas and buckwheat bran. Has been kept well bedded, and has been let out in the yard a short time on pleasant days, and watered in the barn with water with chill taken off. Has stood with six other cows this winter; has had the run of a small field since the snow went off, and no doubt has drunk some snow water. Now, on the 5th of May, she will in season but did not allow her to be served. In two or three days afterwards, say about the 8th, she seemed a little unwell, had shrunk in her milk and slowed off frequently; on the next day she gave but little milk, which was thrown away. She looked bad about the eyes, drooled some, and had a watery discharge from the nose, and somewhat shrivelled, much heat just back of horns. 10th she was very sick; ceased to eat but little, mouth very sore, falled to cheer her out, eyes very sore, and a good deal of a watery matter, fever continues, bowels constipated. Gave heavy dose epsom salts, makes rather more water than usual, drinks a little. 11th, symptoms about the same only being much sicker, mouth very sore, with a slimy matter discharging quite freely, has lost a good deal in weight, hangs her head with a very distressed movement, and looks very pitiable about the head. 12th, fever much abated, physic operated, acts as though she would like to eat, but has lost all control of her mouth in the matter. Turned down a pail of wheat meal gruel which she seemed to relish. End of her nose has peeled, leaving it very red and discharging a nasty matter, gums and lips have a raw, angry look, inside of mouth has suspicious looking red blotches, which seem to discharge a sort of matter. All parts of her skin where no hair grows seems to be affected, especially her teats, they have been sore—that is, tender—from the first; they soon lost that parched, fevered look, and the last time she was milked they appeared as if they had been scalded, the skin seemed to start under the hand and a greasy matter seemed to come from them. 13th, teats completely raw, eyes seem as if scalded, having a dull, milky, scalded look, mouth and nose—nostrils—still discharge in a very sickening manner. To-day, 14th, she is very weak, still her strength is holding out better than was thought possible two days ago. Have had animals with common sore mouths, but this is no such, it seems to be a purulent disease, which is preying on the tissues of the different organs of her body. Her bag from her teats out around them into the hairy part is sore, the skin seeming to be raised into a thick, mattery substance as any flesh would be filled with a mattery puss. Where her hoofs join the hair at the heel, they have parted off from their under padding, and if she should be permitted to live long enough would no doubt come clear off, but as she has lived as long as her case can be of any use in studying the disease she will soon be put out of her misery.

Now, dear sir, your correspondent is very anxious to know what the ailment is. You see it has worked very rapidly and very destructive. The animal has never coughed or showed signs of lung trouble. Do you think it contagious? Has any such case been referred to you this spring? Do not remember of seeing any such thing described in the *Farmer*. Would be much pleased to receive some information as to what the disease may be. SUBSCRIBER.

Fort Fairfield.

We are entirely unable to give any information in regard to the disease described above, never having met with a case of the kind. The description given bears no resemblance to any of the cattle diseases which are known and treated as contagious so far as we can judge.

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

The Farmer and His Hired Help.

[Read at Kennebec County Pomona Grange, at Augusta, May 23, 1888.]

Our Grange has seen fit to place me on the list to present at this meeting some thoughts which have presented themselves to me relative to the farmer and his hired help. In almost every manufacturing industry there has been, within the last few years, more or less disturbance and trouble between employer and employé, quite frequently resulting in what is known as strikes, these have generally been invariably serious losses, both to employer and employé, and in not a few instances in riots and bloodshed. But in no instance, to my knowledge, has there been any general or organized strike between farmers and their help—and I confidently hope that such a day will never come. The most productive cause of trouble and difference in all kinds of business is in the employment of unskilled labor. Nothing contributes so largely to the success of all kinds of business as for laborers and employers to understand, thoroughly, the work they are engaged in, and to labor in harmony among farmers, as well as manufacturers, are an incubus upon them. But here let me emphasize the fact that not all of the blame for trouble rests with the employer or the scales, but a portion to the employer.

The Grange in its teachings is doing an effective work in educating farmers and their families, and in elevating and lifting them out of the old-fashioned ruts of management and knowledge. But many of the farmers and their families do not avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the Grange. How can this evil be overcome? Seek and solicit their co-operation within the fraternity in a more marked degree than ever before; solicit the membership of their sons and daughters that the fraternal tie may be more congenially felt in our daily labors. Our labors are made easier from day to day as we are made better acquainted with each other's ideas and each other's ready adaptation to ways and means of doing the various kinds of work required to be done on the farm and in the household. In bygone days it has been thought that any help not capable of applying themselves to manufacturing or mechanical pursuits could perform farm labor. But never was there a greater mistake made in any occupation. Unskilled labor is expensive at any price. Mechanics in all departments of labor must serve an apprenticeship in order to become skilled workmen. Not so with farm help. The training of the help employed by farmers at the present day is inexperienced and uneducated, or illiterate—read but very little, and cannot write a legible hand. Such is also the case, to their shame, with too many farmers. There is no excuse for allowing our children to grow up in such a knowhothing way under the existing advantages for education.

EMPLOYER.

As a farm employer I will make some suggestions, covering the ground, somewhat, of duties we owe to ourselves as well as to our help. There is too much remissness in the employment of help, too much haphazard. We employ help, oftentimes, of whom we have no knowledge as to their skill in farm work, or their morals, their habits or former conduct; we take them into our families, among our children, where their influence either for good or evil is daily felt. Should it not be of the utmost importance for us to inform ourselves of the fitness of persons we place in charge of our children under their daily associations? Profanity, tobacco chewing and smoking, cider drinking, out late at night, Sabbath breaking, fishing, hunting, carousing, liquor, bath, are some of the habits and practices which should be discountenanced among farmers. The country in its retirement and rest from commercial excitement, is the hotbed for the growth of agricultural pursuits, it is where happy homes and pleasant firesides can be enjoyed by the sturdy yeomanry of the land. Our teachings address to the young should be pure, honest and just, to avoid intemperance in eating and drinking and language, and to be peaceful citizens. To be true, then, to ourselves, can we not, ought we not, to begin needed reform with our farm laborers and ask, nay, demand that our employés shall refrain from practices injurious to their health, debasing in their effect, and by which we become annoyed, not only our families, but the neighborhood and the whole community would be benefitted. "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding; for the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold." Can we not gain from the experience of others something available to our own guidance in the employment of our farm help, and in justly asking a compliance to such requirements as will elevate and improve them morally and intellectually.

Besides having help subject to habits and practices already alluded to, we often have them, both in the house and out of doors, who are shiftless, indolent, careless in manner, slothful, always in a clutter, and nothing in its proper place—in short, continually smashing something. That class of help is not desirable, and constantly changing from one place to another, and makes true the adage that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." When giving directions to laborers be explicit, their understandings may not occur, and instruct them in a kindly way. Do by them as you would have others do by your son or daughter were they in the employ of some man or woman. Strive to make labor for them while in your employ. Make their paths abound in peace and pleasantness. As many of us are about to arrange our season's work, see to it that our practice comports with the rules and usages calculated to advance us, in a measure, at least, to a nobler standard of brother and sisterhood.

EMPLOYÉ.

Not a little can be said to the employé for his guidance in choosing his employer, and his place to work. If he is free from the use of tobacco and intoxicants and profane language, it behooves him to make inquiries as to the habits and practices of his expected employer, and if he finds him to be a man given to evil habits shun him. Young men starting out in the world who have been under such influences should not been under wise teachings, do not appreciate being railed at by profane men, or those whose brain is dazed by strong drink. Such young men prefer to attend church on the Sabbath day, and take rest rather than being on the tramp. In manufacturing establishments a certain number of hours constitute a day's work, but among farmers and their pursuits help such a rule cannot be adhered to. At the present day, however, farm laborers are exempt from performing so many hours' work as formerly. So much time is required by the man of the farm and his help to do the chores, that but very few farmers can put in more than ten hours' field labor per day. Even the busy season of haying to finish up each day with most of farmers covers the day's work afield. It should be the aim and effort of the laborer to perform his work as his employer directs, unless a good and sufficient reason can be given why any tool or implement is broken by the help they should at once make it known and not evade it, and when questioned about it plead ignorance that would destroy confidence on the part of the employer. Do not feign sleepiness in the morning when the hour for arising is at hand. If directed to do a piece of work alone, do not idle away your time and cheat your employer. When care of stock is intrusted to you be faithful in every particular. The domestic animals are committed to our keeping by the Great Author of our being. Treat them with kindness and affection and they will learn to love you. Whatever you strive to do, do well. Such are the instructions given us in our Grange teachings. Prevent kinds of stock, in farm machinery, and employ the necessary help; and trusting in the promise that seed time and harvest shall never fail, he expects with diligence and care to prosper.

Is there any one present to-day who will claim that there is not every prospect he will receive as good a percentage on the capital invested as the result of his labors, as the manufacturer receives on his investment? And is it not fair to conclude that the farmer occupies the same relation to his help as the manufacturer does to his workmen? Can the farmer labor without being obliged to bear the heavy burden of toil that many farmers consider necessary? Not that I consider labor degrading do I make this point, but that I believe brains and thought can be brought to bear about there is as much need of the intelligent farmer studying the capabilities of his soil in the production of various crops, and that his labor be made more productive, as there is in looking after the details of his business than in the endless laborious plodding we all too often witnessed in the every-day life of some of our acquaintances. And here the subject of proper help on the farm might be introduced, but we leave that to the able consideration it will receive at the hand of our brother who is to follow, only remarking, here in our country, with men landing every month on our shores, from other lands; willing workers many of them are, although they may be unused to the methods and usages of the world to which they have come, yet all are anxious for occupation and homes. I have often wondered why greater effort has not been made to have more of these workmen from the northern European countries who are hardy laborers, come to the New England States. I have heard of instances where those wishing for farm help have applied at the intelligence offices, and the result was very satisfactory. Agriculture would be more of a success if our educated labor, the graduates of our institutes and colleges, could be brought into contact with this large population that is in our land, and their uneducated steps be guided into the paths of success, instead of being allowed to wander in the uncertain paths of ignorance. I think the field is open for us, and it is possible for any of our intelligent young men with energy and perseverance to engage in any one branch of the farmer's calling, and either grow that crop or raise that stock that his taste or fancy dictates as the most to his liking, and his labors will be crowned with success. Look at Nelson of Waterville! What success he is meeting with in breeding trotting stock! Others prefer and succeed with beef; others in the dairy; and so on through the list of the different departments of farming. We point to the lofty cliffs of her mountain ranges, from whose crags often glitters the shining ore, and to those dark recesses lie hidden many a precious gem; whose rivers, as they rush onward to the sea, flow often over golden sands, and in whose bed often is found many a nugget of the purest gold; to the rich products of our gold and silver mines has been but $100,000,000 annually, and this is only one-half the value of our annual butter product, and less than the farmer of the annual poultry product of our land.

The young man often looks with admiring eye upon the merchant's life of evident ease and prosperity, and traces in his surroundings evidences of his wealth and happiness. At such times he is inclined to forsake the farm and enter upon what he considers a more profitable occupation. But when we consider the very small percentage of merchants who in the end make a success of their business, we find that farming pays better returns, and in the surer way to peace and happiness. Many merchants are doing business to-day upon borrowed capital, others have less invested than the home farm would bring, while others are not even the owners of the property or the goods they handle, and their income is barely sufficient to secure the necessities of life; while those who do succeed it is as the result of tireless industry and endless care and anxiety. I have that faith in the sure pay of farming, that I believe a young man and woman of intelligence and industry may commence life upon a farm with what capital they may have, be it ever so small, and by intelligent labor the chances for their success in life are even greater than are those of their friend, the merchant's, not fancy being in debt, yet I believe it possible for such a couple—and I think many of you will agree with me that it has been done—to run in debt even for a farm, and that they may so succeed that they can make their annual payments, and all the time they are making their farm better and more productive, more attractive, and surrounding themselves each year with more comforts in life; and when he knows his farm is increasing in value year by year, his family are being properly educated, and his children are being well educated, that man's life has been more of a success than if he had gone into trade, or any city employment. If the prosperity of a nation depends, as we are told, upon the proper development of its agricultural resources, we should not speak of farming as a non-paying business or occupation. And yet we often hear farmers even say there is no money in farming. Evidently there is a class of men with whom farming is not a success.

I think in many instances the farmer who is in his labor is overcrowded with work, price, to be consumed off the farm, is the one who is apt to claim there is no profit in farming. Such men do not realize the greatest possible amount from what they raise. We read of reliable men who claim that a ton of hay can be made, by judicious feeding, to pay the producer $30 per ton. If this be true, and we know it does be true, we can see where the farmer is losing money. I turn to a comprehensive table, compiled from the highest European and American sources, showing the comparative money value of different foods for man and beast, and our best clover hay is valued at $17.60 per ton. From careful and accurate experiments and accounts of some of the success of Bradfield Grange, during the past winter, one brother realized from the barley fed to pigs, over $1.00 per bushel, and another received in cash for the meal he fed his hogs, $1.25 per bushel in the latter case the farmer sold the market price of the meal at the time 67½ cents per bushel, he realized a profit of over 80 per cent. What manufacturer makes a larger profit in the conversion of raw material? or what merchant has the audacity to charge such a profit on his goods? And these are not exceptional cases, for much results are published with every judicious feeder. I think this practice of selling hay from the farm should receive more than a passing notice. Many farmers, from their convenience to market, make a practice of selling most of their hay crop, and there are towns to which buyers look for most of their supply. The question arises, would not the valuation of these towns be largely increased if the farmers themselves be far better off if creameries and cheese factories were supported, and other stock raised to consume the hay and grain on the farm?

How few of comparatively know the real cost of the crop they grow and sell, or the stock they raise, or whether they are making or losing money, simply from their inability to keep correct accounts. Sometimes a man may imagine a neighbor is prospering, while he is going the other way, while if the books were balanced and the truth was known, he would see he had no cause to complain. One of the good features of our Grange meetings the past winter, has been the knowledge that some of the members were keeping account of the cost of production of their crops, results, both in the Grange and out, has awakened an interest among the farmers, and the determined "I'll know another year what that crop has cost me," is one of the most hopeful signs of the farmer's prosperity. And what is true of one kind of stock or crop is true of the whole farm. How many farmers can tell at the end of the year what their receipts and expenditures have been, and how much they have received for their year's toil? One man, I am glad to say, has done so, and I clip from one of our city papers the items of a gentleman, on a farm, supporting 2 mares, 3 colts, 16 cows, 10 head young stock, 5 sows, sold during the year:

Butter from 16 cows, $50 each	$800
Four acres of strawberries, each	187
75 pigs, av. $2.50	187
5 to cut coil	100
5 heifers or cows, $32	160
Total,	$1,567.

The items of cash outlay were $525, leaving a balance of $1002. The family has had all the eggs, chickens, milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, berries and honey they needed, and the farmer has been supplied in clothes and luxuries, that farmer could make his farm pay him good wages, and 10 per cent. on his investment. There are those who look upon the farmer's life as one of constant toil, of long days of labor, and that he receives for this very unsatisfactory returns. That his life is one of toil we admit, but it need not be burdensome. Very few are so happily situated as we may work more hours than his brother, the mechanic and manufacturer, but this is only occasionally. A skilful granite worker was once doing some cemetery work near my home, and as the job was a long one, he often took occasion to observe and remark to me the difference between the farmer's life and his own. Day after day through the year, rain or shine, if he expected any wages he had to toil, while if he took a vacation of even a day, his income stopped for that length of time. Often speak in glowing terms and brilliant eulogies of pride of the resources of the great west; we point to the lofty cliffs of her mountain ranges, from whose crags often glitters the shining ore, and to those dark recesses lie hidden many a precious gem; whose rivers, as they rush onward to the sea, flow often over golden sands, and in whose bed often is found many a nugget of the purest gold; to the rich products of our gold and silver mines has been but $100,000,000 annually, and this is only one-half the value of our annual butter product, and less than the farmer of the annual poultry product of our land.

The young man often looks with admiring eye upon the merchant's life of evident ease and prosperity, and traces in his surroundings evidences of his wealth and happiness. At such times he is inclined to forsake the farm and enter upon what he considers a more profitable occupation. But when we consider the very small percentage of merchants who in the end make a success of their business, we find that farming pays better returns, and in the surer way to peace and happiness. Many merchants are doing business to-day upon borrowed capital, others have less invested than the home farm would bring, while others are not even the owners of the property or the goods they handle, and their income is barely sufficient to secure the necessities of life; while those who do succeed it is as the result of tireless industry and endless care and anxiety. I have that faith in the sure pay of farming, that I believe a young man and woman of intelligence and industry may commence life upon a farm with what capital they may have, be it ever so small, and by intelligent labor the chances for their success in life are even greater than are those of their friend, the merchant's, not fancy being in debt, yet I believe it possible for such a couple—and I think many of you will agree with me that it has been done—to run in debt even for a farm, and that they may so succeed that they can make their annual payments, and all the time they are making their farm better and more productive, more attractive, and surrounding themselves each year with more comforts in life; and when he knows his farm is increasing in value year by year, his family are being properly educated, and his children are being well educated, that man's life has been more of a success than if he had gone into trade, or any city employment. If the prosperity of a nation depends, as we are told, upon the proper development of its agricultural resources, we should not speak of farming as a non-paying business or occupation. And yet we often hear farmers even say there is no money in farming. Evidently there is a class of men with whom farming is not a success.

I think in many instances the farmer who is in his labor is overcrowded with work, and his help are overstocked with their goods; yet the farmer rarely sees the day when there is not a demand for his surplus store; and this demand is constant demand for the food products of the earth. The farmer deals in commodities that are in constant demand. Other occupations may be overcrowded with operatives; the market be

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, May 31, 1888.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$3.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $3.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage free to all subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

MR. C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford counties during June.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for money and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick during June.

FRIEND J. H. PRATT will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during June.

John Bright, the great English statesman, is seriously ill, and his family have been summoned to his bedside.

A colossal scheme has been formed in New York, by the organization of a monster company, to which Peru and her resources will be practically mortgaged.

The farmers of Dakota are having fine weather for planting, and there will be an increase of 25 to 50 per cent. in the acreage this season.

Moosehead Lake is now open for the season, and the trout fishermen have begun to enjoy the sport. The Kineo House is in splendid condition, and thither the Maine Press Association will make their pilgrimage early in July.

In his address to the Presbyterians, last week, President Cleveland spoke of the value of Christian culture in youth, and how much the good old faith had done for him in his boyhood, and the influence of the training he had received from a pious father and mother.

The general assembly of the United Presbyterian church, of Iowa, in session at Cedar Rapids, Friday, decided that it had no right to instruct Presbyteries to refuse to license candidates for the ministry who use tobacco, but adopted a strong recommendation against it.

A reunion of the sons and daughters of Maine, of the towns of Abington, Whitman, Rockland and North Abington, was held at Abington, Mass., Friday evening. Nearly 1,000 people were present. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain responded to the toast "The State of Maine," and Hon. Llewellyn Powers to the toast "Maine in Congress."

A student at Harvard University has yielded up his life as a sacrifice to the opium habit. Frank Mills of California, eighteen years old, who recently contracted the habit, smoked opium in his room, with several companions, until he died. He smoked a dozen pipes full on the night in question.

The editors for the Maine State College *Cadet* for the ensuing year have been elected as follows: F. P. Briggs, '89, Editor-in-Chief; G. S. Vickery, '89, Assistant Editor; C. G. Cushman, '89, Business Manager; E. F. Heath, '90, Assistant Business Manager; J. W. Edgerly, Jr., '89, Exchange Editor.

A monster meeting of representative citizens was held at Chicago, Sunday, of all parties and denominations to protest against the refusal of the authorities to grant licenses within 200 feet of churches and school houses. It was decided to enlarge the issue and demand the closing of the saloons on Sunday as well as their removal from the neighborhood of churches and schools.

They expect to have some fun down in South Carolina pretty soon. The editor of the *Abbeville Medium* has challenged either President McBribe, Prof. Davis or Prof. Patton of the South Carolina College of Agriculture, to meet him in a ploughing match, to come off in November next on the fair grounds at Columbia. It is understood that one of the three college men will pick up the gauntlet. The contest is to be a public one.

Beginning with July, the liquor traffic in Philadelphia is to receive a very black eye. By municipal regulations there will be a suppression of 4,516 saloons, the closing of four-fifths of the places devoted to the liquor business. While this liquor question has its moral aspect, the law can do many things, and as a principle of public morality the suppression of intemperance by statute is as much a public duty as the suppression of small pox by vaccination.

Secretary Fairchild has achieved a victory in his contest against the Fractional Currency bill. The House passed it, notwithstanding his objections. But on Tuesday the Senate Finance Committee, which had procured his views on the subject, agreed to report the House Fractional Currency bill adversely. Instead it will report a bill reducing the postal note fees to one cent for a note of any amount less than $1.

The Canadian government has passed an order in council, which brings into operation the modus vivendi adopted at the fishery conference at Washington, and will terminate in two years. Collectors have been instructed to issue licenses to all American fishermen who apply and pay a conditional fee of $1.50 per ton on the vessel's tonnage. Privileges accorded by license do not include the right to fish or prepare to fish in Canadian waters. The governments of Canada and Newfoundland have arranged that licenses issued by either government shall be recognized by the other.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan is seriously ill, his life hanging, as it were, by a thread. Indeed, before these lines reach our readers, he may have passed away. All through Saturday and Sunday his condition was extremely critical, but there was slight improvement on Monday and Tuesday, enough to give a great deal of encouragement to his friends. The trouble is with the heart, and the effort is to stimulate its action. The brave hero fully recognizes that his end may come at any time. He said that he had made all arrangements he desires to have perfected prior to his demise.

The Burlington strike has been officially declared off. It was practically off weeks ago, for the road had all the men it needed and was doing its business as regularly as if no strike had ever been inaugurated. The brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is perhaps the most intelligent and the most able labor organization in the country, and there is reason to believe that in this case they had right on their side. The failure is due to the fact that there are plenty of engineers outside their organization who cannot be controlled by it, and it has demonstrated anew that a monopoly of labor is practically impossible.

The recent Baptist national convention in Washington has brought into prominence the fact that the Baptists form one of the most rapidly growing denominations in the country. They claim that before another year has passed they can show a membership of three millions. At the present time the Methodists are the most numerous evangelical body in the world. The Baptists claim that they are now growing the faster—their progress in the past five years has been 9.5 per cent., while that of the Methodists has been 7.7 per cent.; and that if the present ratio continues a few years they will unmarched their Methodist brethren.

The seventh annual report relating to the registrations and returns of births, marriages, divorces and deaths in New Hampshire has just been issued by Dr. Irving A. Watson, State registrar. The number of births was 6,672; of these 3,342 were males and 3,330 females. There were 3,434 marriages, and 6,426 deaths, an increase of 338 births, 144 marriages and 235 deaths over the preceding year. The number of divorces granted was 583, exceeding that of any previous year, being one to every eight and three-tenths marriages. Of the deaths, 1,063 were of infants under a year old. Of the causes, consumption leads with 809, heart disease comes second with 539.

WORKING BEYOND ONE'S STRENGTH. The trouble with the average American is that he will allow himself but little rest, but is constantly on the go, with muscles strained to their fullest tension, and the nerves quivering with their intense work. It is worry that kills; it is overwork that cripples the body, crushes the mind, and sends its victims to insane hospitals or premature graves. We take up the newspaper, and the story is told in different ways of active men who have passed away from the ranks of business or the professional arena, to seek by enforced retirement rest and renewal of energy lost by overwork. This is often left until it is too late for the worn and tired nature to recuperate, and there follows a few weeks or months of languishing, and the scene ends with death. The self-allotted task has been too much, the tired brain and the exhausted nerve power have given way to continual and prolonged strain. The *Boston Journal*, in discussing this subject, truly says that each man thinks he is to be an exception to this rule, and that he will be exempt from the penalties of an overburdened mind, till he finds that he is human like the rest of his fellow men. It is strange that the kindest words of caution are given to men who are devoting too many hours each day to head work by the very men who are straining their own powers of endurance beyond reasonable limits. It is impossible to account for this strange misconception of the ordinary rules of health, which no man can ignore without suffering the consequences.

The most curious feature of this overworking mania puzzles any one who attempts to find the cause. A very large percentage of those who give more hours to mental work than is judicious are not those who are forced to do so to sustain a position in society or to make both ends meet. They are men who have enough for every reasonable want in life. They are men of property, who could lay aside their working garb, and yet have every comfort that they wish. They do not labor to accumulate more money that they can enjoy a richer harvest or indulge in luxuries. None of these incentives exist. They have enough. Why should they accumulate more? There are many possible answers to this question. With some it is a desire to leave a large fortune to their families, but beyond a reasonable provision for a family, experience has shown that money inherited does not always bring happiness, and that a small fortune left to boys is more apt to retard their progress in life than it is to advance their interests. The percentage of live, active wealthy men who have made their way in the world from comparative poverty, when compared with young men who have a good start in life with small fortunes, is as ten to one. The wants of a man after he is fifty are very limited. He has passed beyond a love for the follies and superfluities of life. He realizes that happiness is not found in large possessions, but in the enjoyment of simple and inexpensive pleasures. Among this class there are to be found, nevertheless, a very large number of slaves to the desk, to the counting room, to the farm, and to the stock market. Why is it?

The trouble is, men are estimated by the public more by the wealth they gain than by the full measure of a complete life which they accomplish, and hence the inducement to many to accumulate large wealth at the expense of health. There is an innate desire in the heart of every man to be considered what is called a successful man. To secure this verdict great sacrifices are made. If the good people who pay marked deference to such men, no matter if they are bearing visible evidence of premature decay, brought on by overwork, were to exclaim, "Thou fool!" possibly there might come to these life wasters, in the course of time, a realizing sense that success in life was not measured among sensible people by accumulated bonds.

The strain upon a man engaged in active business to-day is five, yes, ten-fold more than it was forty, or even twenty-five years ago. We live in an age of electricity, and it is not only along the wires that the fluid is passing, but it touches so many currents of thought and affects so many business interests that a keen, bright man is sensitive to the news of the whole world. In former times it was the arrival of the packet ship with thirty days' later news from Europe; then it was the arrival of the steamship with six days' later intelligence; but now the morning paper brings the news, which, according to time, is being made in all parts of the world. It is impossible for an active, energetic man to endure the pressure with this ever pulsating agent. A flash and he opens a dispatch from a friend in Bombay, and the tinkling bell calls him to the telephone to hear from a business agent in a neighboring city. He is kept at high pressure, he is at market pitch from January 1 to December 31. It is no wonder that men who do not offset this high tension by judicious repose break down and are forced to quit work. The workers of 1888 do more work which is wearing in one week than their grandfathers did in a six-month. There is no danger that a man will rust out if he has eyes and ears. The very bulletin boards of the newspapers furnish enough suggestive matter each day to keep the cobwebs from the brain of the most indifferent. It is evident, we think, that some new system of living must be adopted, more frequent releases from daily avocations taken, if men are to retain their vigor, and not become wrecks when they should be in the prime of life. A citizen met, some months since, in the South, a Boston merchant who had been in business for forty years. "I suppose you are here for your health," said the citizen. "In one sense, yes. I am in the enjoyment of excellent health, and I am trying to keep so," was the reply of the wise merchant. The unwise man generally waits till his doctor suggests that he had better make his will and take recreation before he concludes that the amassing of great wealth is no equivalent for the loss of vital energies.

THE PARK IN THIS CITY. It really looks like business on the grounds of the Augusta Park Association, since they passed into the hands of their new and energetic proprietors, and everybody is asking, "why wasn't the thing done before?" The first boards were laid on the new fence, Thursday afternoon, while we were present. The fence is eight feet high, spruce boards, closely laid, with grooved cap, to keep them from springing, and cedar posts. The track is being widened, so that on the home stretch it is fifty feet in width. The surface is taken off, the proper grading done, and the loam returned to its place, forming a track which will be easy for the horses' feet, and being of impressible clayey loam, will keep easily in place, making a track unsurpassed in the State. It is surprising how so much good work was done on the old narrow track. The gully south has been bridged by a wharf ten feet high, and some seventy-five feet long. This allows for the extension of the track in that direction. The grand stand, with a capacity for seating some ten hundred people, will be built on the west side, so that the afternoon sun will not shine in the faces of the auditors. It will be added to as business demands. Just north of this will be built thirty stalls for horses, and sheds for sulkies. A nice judges' stand will be built opposite in the enclosure. In this will be afforded accommodations for newspaper reporters. A fine stable will be built at the north-east corner of the lot. At the south a beautiful grove is enclosed, which will form a nice shady place for those who come to be entertained, where they may obtain rest, and where refreshments will be offered for sale. The road leading from State street to the park will be widened, there will be attractive gateways, and there will be abundant room for carriages and for a multitude of spectators. The enclosure of fourteen acres is just now green with the verdure of springtime; on this will be laid out the base ball grounds; here, when a fair is held, will be gathered the exhibits, and here will be a grand place to see the races and the games. Under the direction of Col. Staples, President of the corporation, some thirty men have been diligently at work, and it is intended to have everything in readiness for the first meeting on the Fourth of July. Some four thousand dollars will be expended, the Maine Central Railroad will have a station close to the grounds, with roadway to the Park. It is intended that nothing shall be done cheaply, but that the Park and its management shall be creditable to Central Maine. The officers of the Association are: President, H. G. Staples. Directors, H. G. Staples, A. F. Gerald, A. C. Otis, Horace Cony, C. R. McFadden. Vice President, R. W. Soule. Secretary, A. G. Andrews. Treasurer, James E. Fuller.

SALMON FISHING AT BANGOR. The sport on Wednesday was extremely exciting, the waters being quite alive with fish. Twenty fish were struck and nine killed during the day. All very handsome ones. The names of the successful fishermen were as follows: George Libby, two; Dr. Elliot, Lawrence, Mass.; Mr. McCarthy, of the same place; Mr. F. W. Ayer, Mr. Dodge of Lawrence, and Mr. Archibald Mitchell of Norwich, Conn. The record of Wednesday's fishing, however, which resulted in the biggest catch yet made, ten fine fish being killed, five of them being taken on each side of the river. One of them was taken in the morning and one in the early evening. Those taken on the Bangor side were two by F. W. Ayer, and one each by E. A. Buck, George Libby and H. N. Brooks of Meriden, Conn. Those taken on the Brewer side were by H. Munn of Meriden, Conn., Thomas F. Allen, F. W. Hill of Waterbury, Conn., Mr. McCarthy of Lawrence, Mass., and Dr. Elliot of Lawrence, Mass. It was a day of fishermen and spectators, and great interest is taken in the noble sport.

Seven fine ones were taken Friday, three being taken from the Bangor side and two on the Brewer side. Mr. J. Henry Peavy took two weighing respectively eighteen and a half and sixteen and a quarter lbs.; Mr. Brooks of Meriden, Conn., one, and Messrs. Frank and Charles Libby one each. Mr. H. J. Wood of Utica, N. Y., an expert fisherman, caught a fine twenty pounder, landing him in ten or twelve minutes after hooking him. Mr. Charles Barstow of Boston, was another successful one. Five, if not six, fish were taken on Saturday, besides several being struck and lost. The successful ones were as follows: Dr. Elliot of Lawrence, Mass., seventeen and a half pounds; Dr. W. H. Simmons, eighteen pounds; Mr. Fred H. Patten of Bath, twelve and a quarter pounds; Mr. F. H. Sargent of Pittsfield, Mass., twenty-three pounds; one credited to Mr. E. A. Buck, weight not reported; and Mr. Harry Ellsworth of Providence, R. I., thirteen pounds. Sunday's fish were reported as follows: One by Dr. Elliot, making a total of four, eighteen pounds; Mr. E. S. Osgood of Philadelphia, Pa., nineteen and a half pounds, Mr. White of Portland, weight not learned and Mr. John Kent of Veazie, eighteen pounds.

Monday, the salmon fishermen had another good day, the number caught being seven, of which six were taken on the Brewer shore and one from the Bangor side. Dr. Elliott, of Lawrence, Mass., again led off with a fifteen and a half pounder, Mr. Osgood came up in five; Thomas F. Allen, a twenty pounder; P. F. Kelley, of Melrose, Mass., eighteen pounds; J. H. Peavey, seventeen and a half pounds; James Bateman, Boston, nineteen and a half; Charles Bateman, Boston, nineteen, and F. H. Lougee, twenty-two pounds. Fish were also struck, but not landed, by Hon. William Senter, Portland, Dr. Elliott, Mr. Barstow and Mr. Stanley.

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY. Governor Hill of New York, has before him the new bill in regard to executing sentences of death by electricity instead of hanging. He will undoubtedly sign the bill. A circular was prepared soliciting views upon the present mode of punishment, asking for observations made at hangings, and inquiring for suggestions in regard to some more humane method. The circular was widely distributed, especially among judges, district attorneys, sheriffs and physicians. About 200 replies came. Of these 80 were against a change, 87 favored electricity, 8 poison, 5 the guillotine, 4 the garrote, and the rest for various methods. After an evidently careful consideration of all the replies, and much outside inquiry and study, the commissioners decided in favor of electricity.

The bill, as passed, provides that execution must be not less than four weeks and not more than eight weeks after the sentence. The time of the execution within said week shall be left to the discretion of the warden, to whom the warrant is directed; but no previous announcement of the day or hour of the execution shall be made, except to the persons who shall be invited or permitted to be present at such execution. No account of the details of such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was, on the day in question, duly executed, according to law, at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper. Any person who shall violate this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The zealous advocates of the admission of women to the Methodist Conference were able Saturday to take a delicious sort of revenge upon Dr. Buckley, one of the leading opponents of the women delegates. Dr. Buckley came up as a candidate for redirection as editor of "*The Christian Advocate*," no less than 105 votes were cast for Miss Frances E. Willard, the most prominent of the women who were not allowed to have seats in the conference. Dr. Buckley, however, received 284 votes, and he is probably good natured enough to enjoy the humor of the situation as keenly as anybody.

FISHING AT RANGELEY. The fishing at the Rangeley lakes still continues good. A party is there from Worcester, Mass. One of the gentlemen, Mr. Osgood Plummer, caught a six-pound salmon in the cove, Friday. The first lady to come fishing this season is Mrs. M. O. Whittier of Worcester, and Friday in Rangeley Lake cove, she caught a four-pound trout. Many tourists are now there, and each train brings new arrivals. At Weld pond over 30 boats were out. All were joyful over their success. A salmon, weight 6½ lbs., was landed, and many weighing from two to four pounds.

The opinion, which by vote of the town of Boothbay was asked of Judge Danforth, regarding the legality of the contract which had been made between the Boothbay water company and the town's representatives, has been received, and is in favor of the water company.

An aeronaut, named Fish, fell from a balloon at Cleveland, Ohio, Friday afternoon and his injuries are thought to be fatal. In descending the balloon struck a house.

Boston Corbett the slayer of John Wilkes Booth, escaped from the insane asylum at Topeka, Kan., Saturday. He had been an inmate in it over a year.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. Rev. J. W. Joyce of Ohio, was elected, Wednesday, third Bishop at the Methodist Conference. Dr. Joyce is pastor of St. Paul's church, Cincinnati. 300 votes were necessary to a choice, but Dr. D. A. Goodsell fell short 14 of the number, getting but 286 votes. On the same ballot Dr. John P. Newman received 237; Charles H. Payne 167, and Earl Cranston 119. The next ballot was ordered and the vote taken, but there was no choice. The conference pronounced in the strongest terms against the present tendency to introduce operatic and other "high-falutin music" in church services. On Thursday morning Rev. Dr. Goodsell and Rev. Dr. Newman were elected Bishops on the fourteenth and sixteenth ballots. This completes the list of Bishops to be chosen.

On Friday, the following resolutions were ordered placed in the discipline of 1888:

We are utterly opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing, or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward the traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliation, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by a party organization managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of the church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or endorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as a beverage, and, to this end, we favor the organization of law and order leagues wherever practicable. We proclaim as our motto, voluntary and total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance, and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the duty of civil government.

Prof. Fream, the well known English agricultural scientist, writing in a late issue of the *Mark Lane Express* concerning the improvement of soils, says: "Experience proves that a soil is best adapted for purposes of cultivation when it contains of sand from 50 to 70 per cent., clay from 20 to 30 per cent., pulverized limestone from 5 to 10 per cent., humus from 5 to 10 per cent. It thus contains enough sand to make it warm and pervious to air and moisture; enough clay to render it moist, tenacious, and conservative of manures; enough limestone to furnish calcareous matter, and to decompose organic manure; and, lastly, sufficient humus to assist in supplying the alimentary needs of the plant, and to aid in maintaining the carbonic acid in the interstitial air of the soil." The question is raised for the consideration of British farmers, by the writer quoted, as to whether or not "our arable soils generally are growing poorer in humus." In other words, is the lessened use of farmyard manure and the more extensive application of artificial fertilizers, characteristic of English practice in recent years, leading to a diminution in the proportion of organic matter in the soil? and if so, what is likely to be the result as this effect becomes intensified?

The public sale of Holstein cattle at Riverside stock farm, Charles Robinson & Son proprietors, Barre, Mass., was the most successful sale of Holstein cattle held during the past two years—East or West. The cattle were purchased by practical dairymen and farmers who are engaged in butter making, and the result indicates the increasing demand for Holsteins for this purpose. The total result was as follows: Fifty head brought $10,125, average $200.30; four yearling bulls brought $470, average $118; four very young bull calves brought $130, average $32.50; two heifer calves brought $201, average $107.50; 12 yearling heifers brought $2245, average $172; 28 cows brought $7155, average $255. This sale is by long odds the best ever held in New England, and the averages exceed those of any sale during the past two years. Holstein breeders may congratulate themselves that their cattle are selling at so good prices.

CHURCH AND STATE. The emphatic vote by which the House of Representatives yesterday refused to reconsider its rejection of the Blair bill in the interests of State and Good Shepherd, ought to put an end to attempts to secure State aid for sectarian schools and charitable institutions. These schools and other institutions are doubtless accomplishing a good work, but it is a part of the work of the church acting in its capacity as such, and therefore work with which the State has nothing to do. The State owes the church the protection of the law, and there its obligation ceases. The moment it goes further it steps on dangerous ground, if the American idea is to be maintained, and the church and State are to be kept distinct. It is a matter for congratulation that this recent attempt to identify the State with a purely sectarian institution has failed, but it is too much to hope for that the attempt will not be repeated.—*Boston Traveller.*

Two-thirds of the amount of a generous ration for a cow, goes to keep the cow alive, and in health and vigor. All the money there is, or can be made, by feeding her is made out of the other third. To put it in another form, the first two-thirds is lost,—the last third is sold for three prices to the cow. This everlasting truth ought to be pasted, plain on every dairyman's big barn door, so there be no excuse when every time he goes to the barn to feed his stock. But the mass steal money from their own pockets and throw it away, by raising the skeptical query, "will it pay?" and withhold the food. A man might as well ask if it will pay to feed oats to the horse that is doing the plowing.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

PREFERS MAINE, JUST THE SAME. Mr. William Harrison, one of Dexter's successful young men, who has been General manager for several years of the Montana Central railroad, at a salary of three thousand dollars per year, writes to a friend a letter which the *Dexter Gazette* publishes, at below, thinking it may be of interest some of his old friends, who would be glad to hear from him. We judge from the tone of his writing that Maine has not lost all its charm for him.

HELENA, MONTANA, May 5, 1888.

My Dear Sir:—

Since writing up the matter of a farm in your vicinity, sundry changes have taken place, which will make it necessary for me to remain here a little longer than I expected at that time if I have no set back, I hope to be able to see "God's Country" and its people, and live where the sun shines once more.

It may not be uninteresting to you to learn that I was elected Alderman for my ward, April 2d. "I measure just the same around the belt though."

With kind regards and many thanks, I am

Yours very truly,

WM. HARRISON.

P. S. I envy you that thirteen acre field. If I had it here where land is so plenty, it's piled up mountains high, it would be cut up into 80x100 ft. lots.

Oh, isn't it easy? Just see:

Mr. Editor: I think your hen puzzle a very simple puzzle. If one hen and a half lay one egg and a half in one day and a half, one hen would lay one egg in one day; and if one hen lay one egg in one day, six hens would lay six eggs in one day; and if six hens would lay six eggs in one day, in seven days they would lay seven times six, which is 42 eggs. J. A. G.

So. Dresden.

If 1½ hens in 1½ days lay 1½ eggs, then 1½ hens in 3 days will lay 3 eggs, and ½ of a hen in 3 days will lay 1 egg, and 1 hen in 1½ days will lay 1 egg; and 6 hens in 1½ days will lay 6 eggs, and 6 hens in 1 day will lay 4 eggs; therefore 6 hens in 7 days will lay 28 eggs. J. A. G.

Cleveland, O. EDWIN R. WALKER.

The branches of the great Presbyterian church, north and south, so long estranged, are to be reunited in Christian harmony and love, overtures looking to that end having been made on both sides. The northern body, assembled in Philadelphia, expressed its fullest confidence that the brethren of the southern assembly. A vote was passed denying church membership to liquor dealers.

Work on the new hotel at the Isle of Springs, in which several Kennebec people are interested, is well under way. The frame is already on the ground. It will be a three storied building, seventy feet in length and thirty-five feet in breadth, containing thirty rooms. It is to be ready for occupancy in six weeks.

The United States post offices known as Evolution, Chestnut, Renown, Cheekville and Fossil have been discontinued. There are plenty of queer names left, however, and plenty more suggested for new offices, Flapdoodle, Humbug and Mugwump being the latest candidates. These three offices might be consolidated.

Cherry blossoms appeared Thursday, May 24th, thirteen days later than last year. In 1883 and 1873 they were as late, and the latest recorded, May 31st, was in 1726. The earliest recorded was in 1760, May 1st.

GRANGE ORGANS. A discussion has lately been undertaken in your columns which may well be continued to the utmost limit of profit, if not to a conclusion. The first question involved seems to be, is it wise, necessary or desirable that we have a distinctively Grange organ in this State? The grangers in Maine are a large and very intelligent part of our population. A paper which will command their respect, to say nothing of their patronage, must be broad, able, and in every way worthy of both. It must not only satisfy our requirements, but must win itself a place beside our old and well established favorites. To bring together an editorial staff having the ability to present such a paper would be a difficult matter, even with unlimited resources. It may be considered impossible, therefore, in view of the actual absence of a single dollar of capital stock. The alternative is a cheap organ, or none at all. It is too often the case that the utterances of these cheap organs are promulgated through the agency of a "crank." But that is not the worst of the infliction. The mania lacks both soul and spirit; it is purely and poorly mechanical; seeking not to move the heart, but solely for pence or cold victuals. There is now before me a circular, emanating, I believe, from the office of an "organ." Upon the back of the envelope is a wretched scrawl appealing for "active, live agents" to sell the "Farmers' National Hymn," consisting of five pages of sheet music, price 40 cts. One stanza of this 'trousing, cheering, inspiring farmer's song" is given, doubtless as a sample gem:

"Oh farmers, wake!
Beware!
Your torpor shake!
Take care!
Monopoly, monopoly
Assaileth thee!"

It seems quite unfortunate that to the orthographical and rhetorical excellence of the above, the merit of brevity should not have been added. Inside the envelope we find a letter announcement, with the startling addition that the whole five pages are dedicated to the National Grange P. of H. To the whole is fixed the bland inquiry, "Don't you want a Southern farm?" No, my dear brother, we do not. Most emphatically no, if the neighbors are in the habit of singing the National Farmers' Hymn in that section, where we have reason to fear that "monopoly" (?) assails (?) the tired farmer, and where he must wake up and wildly flourish his "torpor" (?) on the midnight air in order to repel his attack. A circular letter informs us that a copy of the organ itself has been sent us for our approval. The subscription price being on a sliding scale from 75 cents for four months up to 50 cents per year. The letter informs us that the paper is fighting for the Grange and agriculture. We sincerely hope there may be an immediate cessation of hostilities of sufficient length to enable the minstrel to overhaul his spelling book. But this "organ" has other tunes than these. Under the head of miscellaneous is that amid the storm of battle time has been found, somehow, to prepare and put on the market a wonderful phosphate, sure to make the purchasers rich in purse, while, in the matter of the mental may keep pace with the pecuniary advancement, the editor will sell us a little book called "Glinx's Baby," &c., &c. The deplorable, the mortifying fact in connection with the above is, that these fellows make money. Until the Grange, the Grangers and farmers turn their backs upon such "organs" they will continue their unwelcome intrusions, and we shall merit some part of that derision now aimed at us. We must lend no aid, contribute no support to cheap organs. What then shall we do? is the next matter to consider. A. I. B.

CONGRESS. In Senate, Mr. Allison from the committee on appropriations, reported back the deficiency bill for expenses of collecting the revenue, and the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Stewart called up the joint resolution offered by him on the 16th, for a constitutional amendment reducing to a simple majority a vote necessary to over-ride a Presidential veto, and addressed the Senate on the subject. The presiding officer announced the appointment of a select committee to examine into questions touching the mest product of the United States, as follows: West, Plumb, Manderson, Cullom and Coke. The conference report on the pension appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that no State shall ever make or maintain any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that every State shall establish and maintain a system of free public schools, but that no money raised by taxation shall ever be appropriated, applied, or given for any school, institution, corporation, or person to which sectarian is given in any doctrine, tenets, beliefs, ceremonists, or observations peculiar to any religious sect. It was laid on the table. Mr. Blair's request. The appropriation bill was passed. The House bill to create the Department of Agriculture was placed on the Calender. The fishery treaty will now be discussed.

In House, a bill was introduced to provide for issuing bonds to refund the public debt. The Senate appropriation bill was passed.

BATES COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT. Following is the programme of the commencement exercises at Bates College:

June 20-23—Examinations.

June 24—Memorial services in honor of Sarah Smith Belcher, with Baccalaureate exercises at Free Street church. Sermon by the President, 10.30 A. M.

June 24—Sermon before Cobb Divinity School by Rev. C. A. Bickford, editor of the *Morning Star*, Boston, Sunday, 7.45 P. M.

June 25—Sophomore Prize Debate, Monday, 2.30 P. M.

June 25—Junior Exhibition, Monday, 7.45 P. M.

June 26—Class Day Exercises, Tuesday, 2.30 P. M.

June 26—Annual Meeting of Alumni, Tuesday, 4 P. M.

June 26—Concert at Music Hall, Tuesday, 7.45 P. M.

June 27—Examination for Admission to College, Wednesday, 9 A. M.

June 27—Annual Meeting of the Corporation, Wednesday, 9 A. M.

June 27—Anniversary of the Cobb Divinity School, Wednesday, 2.30 P. M.

June —Literary Exercises of the Alumni, Wednesday, 7.45 P. M. Orator, Rev. Frederick E. Emrich, Chicago, class '76; poet, Rev. T. H. Stacy, Auburn, class of '75.

June 28—Commencement, Thursday, 10 A. M.

June 28—Address before the Literary Societies, Thursday, 7.45 P. M., by Hon. Joseph White Symonds, Portland.

June 29—President's Reception of the Graduating Class, Friday, 8 P. M.

A GIANT HAND IN THE SKY. A strange spectacle was visible in the northern sky at Findlay, Ohio, on Tuesday evening of last week, shortly after 11 o'clock, which has caused the greatest consternation among the people. It was the representation of a human hand of immense proportions, awe-inspiring in its realistic vividness. Early in the evening the sky in the north had a peculiar appearance, which, as the night wore on, took the form of flashes of light constantly changing in color, gaining up from the horizon again subsiding, but with each appearance becoming brilliant and unnatural. This continued until about 11 o'clock, when those watching the phenomena were terrified to see these plumes of light concentrating into a distant object, which soon assumed the proportions of a giant hand, well formed and as distinct as if painted on the black background of the sky.

The hand appeared to be a shadowy substance, through which waves of light of a bloody hue surged regularly as the heartbeats in a human breast, and then fell off at the ends of the fingers in drops of the same color, almost as large as hot-air balloons. The middle finger of the hand rested down toward the sleeping city, as if warning the people of some woe about to fall upon them.

The spectacle lasted for about an hour and was witnessed by hundreds, who were breathless with suppressed excitement, until slowly it began to fade away and finally disappeared altogether. It was one of the most grand and most impressive exhibitions of nature ever witnessed, and speculation regarding its cause and significance will not abate for many a day.

SPRING RELISHES. When people begin to lose appetite in early spring, cater for them judiciously with various green salads and relishes, which are all anti-scarbutic, anti-billious and gently stimulating. Horseradish, fresh and ground with a little raw white turnip, should be a standard dish on the table, as it is a great purifier of the blood and dispeller of the sluggish, weakly feelings common as the air grows milder. Old herbs say it is a remedy for worms in children, who should be encouraged to take it reduced with grated turnip to suit their taste. In this way it is a wholesome relish with corned beef and other meats. Give a family raw cabbage in shape of cold slaw, with vinegar, or cabbage salad, with mayonnaise dressing, which is a lunch of itself. The juice of lemon, with sugar and water should be one of the most easily assimilated things in food, suiting very delicate digestions which could not bear a spoonful of boiled cabbage! With meats, cold or hot, or with baked beans, cabbage salad never goes begging, and it is fortunate in being as healthy as it is relishing.—*The American Garden.*

Experiments in pig feeding, instituted under the Danish Agricultural Society, go to show that skimmed milk has double the feeding value of buttermilk; that rye and barley are of about equal value, with a slight percentage in favor of rye, and that six pounds of skimmed milk have the same feeding value as one pound of rye or barley, and twelve pounds of buttermilk are required to obtain the same result of feeding value.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS MADE.—FINE JERSEYS.—LARGE FARMERS.—FINE FOWL.—RAVAGES OF BEARS. Business is booming at the shops of F. C. Merrill's Agricultural Implement Manufactory, South Paris. Six sizes of the old and well known "Hersey plow," and six sizes of the new and popular "O. K." are manufactured. The building will be an ornament to our beautiful city.

—As a workman was backing one of Joseph Ellis' horses, attached to a dump cart, towards the gulley, at the foot of Weston street, for the purpose of dumping a load of waste, he got too near the brink, and over went horse, cart and all into the dump, having a fall of some fifteen feet. It was a very valuable and powerful horse, and it came near choking to death, but was finally relieved without any injury except the demoralization of the cart.

—When will the people learn that it is better every way to patronize our local traders? People rather enjoy being swindled and imposed upon. The public are being cheated every day by men calling at the door and leaving articles "on the installment plan," albums, clocks, and other cheap pictures are being sold from 100 to 500 per cent. profit and the purchasers think they are getting a good trade because they only pay 25 cents or $1.00 down, but by the time the amount aggregates $20 or $8 they realize they have paid very dearly for a cheap clock or album.

—At the instance of Bangor officials, the Augusta police officers, and Detective Ira M. True on Sunday evening arrested a man who came from Bangor, on the Pullman train, answering to the description of one known as "Sang Campbell," and wanted by Inspector Byrnes of New York city. He was lodged in jail, but released on Monday morning, as the man was not the corpus. He had considerable money about his person, $800 in Canada bills forming one lot. An officer will have to come from New York before the man can be identified, he being pitched somewhat strongly.

—Mr. Vickery is having his nice little steamer "Percy V.," put in thorough repair for the summer business, which will begin the first of June. Her boiler is being made as good as new, by receiving an entire new set of tubes, and everything about the craft will be put in first class shape. She will be commanded by Capt. James E. Perkins and will be put on the route from Bath to Popham Beach on the first of June, connecting at Bath with the trains of the Maine Central and Knox & Lincoln. All desiring to reach Popham will take the cars to Bath, and from thence to the Beach by the "Percy V." Good accommodations will be found there at moderate rates. It is a fact that Popham Beach is booming, and the boom appears to be a healthy one.

—There was a very happy gathering of many of the friends of Rev. S. G. Sargent and wife, at their pleasant home on Grant street, Tuesday evening, the occasion being the "golden wedding," or the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The affair was altogether a complete surprise, and especially so when the reverend gentleman's brother in the ministry, Rev. Dr. Ricker, came forward, and in well chosen words, presented a case of golden coin, fifty dollars, representing that number of blissful years of life passed by the happy recipients of the precious thoughts and feelings which their friends entertain for them. The response was very touching and tender, interspersed with reminiscences and a social time participated in. This worthy and esteemed couple have a large share of the public confidence and love. May many years of usefulness and life be yet before them.

—Memorial exercises were held at the Universalist church, Sunday evening, a patriotic and well written sermon being delivered by the pastor of the church, Rev. H. S. Whitman. His text was, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." He spoke of the foundation of the government; the two institutions that were planted here almost the same time, liberty and slavery; the necessity of one or the other going to the wall; the terrible baptism of blood through which the nation passed on account of the slaveholders' rebellion; the call to arms, and the patriotic response of the loyal North; the grand victory and the wonderful progress we have made as a people and a nation. Some thrilling scenes were given of war and the administration of Lincoln in the discourse. In closing, the preacher showed that the true and permanent exaltation of a nation must come through right and just acts. The music was furnished by the choir, the regular Congregational choirs, and Rev. Messrs. Thacher, Skeele and Jordan assisted in the exercises. The house was crowded in every part.

—The annual meeting of the Kennebec County Medical Association was held in the Aldermen's room, Thursday. The President of the Association, Dr. W. P. Giddings of Gardiner, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected: President, H. H. Campbell; Vice President, H. M. Blake; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. A. Hawes; Standing Committee, D. F. Bolster, C. G. Eaton, J. D. Nutting. An address was then given by the President, on "Hypnotism and Suggestion," to the patient, in which he took the ground that faith and water are often as potent as quinine and iron. Every influence that tends to free the mind from anxiety is an exciting factor in favor of convalescence. The physician should have a profound understanding of human nature. He took no stock in faith or mind cures, so called. Dr. Besse of Gardiner, read a very interesting outline of a peculiar case which had come under his observation. Dr. Eveleth of Hallowell, read a very interesting paper on the subject of

Items of Maine News.

Mrs. Susan Woodward, of Brunswick, died very suddenly, Saturday, of apoplexy.

William O. Gay, bleacher, Saco, has gone into insolvency.

The lumbermen are rejoicing, as the late rains have raised the water so that it is good driving.

Mrs. Edward Knight, of South Berwick, cut her throat, Thursday night, and will die. Domestic trouble was the cause.

The Dunning lot near the Congregational church, in Brunswick, has been sold for $5,000 and a fine residence will soon be erected on the grounds.

Editor Tenney, of the *Brunswick Telegraph*, has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be on the streets in pleasant weather.

Mrs. Lucy, wife of Tobias C. Cousins of Kennebunk, a lady over 80 years old, fell, Tuesday, injuring her hip so seriously that she died Saturday morning.

The coroner's jury have exonerated from blame Isaac McLellan, who killed John Stanley at Portland, last week, with a shovel, in self-defence.

J. W. Thompson of the *Breeders' Monthly*, was the victim of a runaway accident in Portland, Friday, and though terribly frightened, escaped without injury.

Fort Fairfield is to have a new water system. The contract for water works is now completed, and work will be commenced in a very few weeks.

Mrs. Harvey Otis, of Brunswick, fell down stairs Friday morning, and was severely injured about the head and arm. The injuries also affected her brain. It is expected she will recover.

Down in Frankfort they are having a reign of terror, a gang worse than a set of outlaws operating there. They steal cider, enter houses uninvited and unannounced, and bully the helpless inmates.

Edwin Sprague and Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, of Rockland, have purchased the Easter's Point property of Jacob Merriman, at Owl's Head, and will run a boat from Rockland to that place.

The sardine factory, at Swan's Island, has quite a crew of men at work and are ready for herring, and the weirmen have the weirs nearly complete. Herring are reported plenty.

William Yates, of Plaittation 21, in charge of a crew on the Old Brook drive, Calais, fell from the logs, and struck on his head. He was drowned. The body was recovered. His age was 28 years and he leaves a wife.

List of patents issued to Maine inventors for the week, reported for us by Percy W. & J. Lasher, Bangor: Edward Mansfield, Orono, method of making cant-hook blades; Frederick M. Libby, Portland, perforated pen-holder.

Mr. George A. Wright, president and treasurer of the Ocean Insurance Company, of Newspaper Stock to-day in great cities." Classes will be organized very much like the city staff of large newspapers, Professor Smith acting as managing editor. People learn these things best from practical experience.

Five prisoners escaped from the Ballard county jail at Wyckliffe, Ky., the other evening, by knocking the officer senseless with clubs while he was serving supper. After a fight with the jailer's son, during which one of the prisoners was recaptured, the other four got away. Two were afterwards recaptured, after being badly wounded. The other two escaped.

A dispatch from Zanzibar states that messengers from Tippoo Tib have arrived there with letters from Major Bartlett dated Singatini, on the Congo, October 25th. Maj. Bartlett said that the deserters from Stanley's camp had arrived at Singatini after a journey of twenty days. They reported that Stanley and his party were well and had a plentiful supply of food.

The body of Henry E. Whitehouse, an electrician, was found in Portsmouth, N. H., Monday morning, the head badly bruised, and the throat cut from ear to ear. A machinists' hammer was found near the body. An officer at once arrested James Palmer, a former employé of the electric light company, at his house, and lodged him in jail on suspicion of committing the deed. Palmer had a fancied grievance against Whitehouse, and had sworn that he would be avenged.

Judge Pettingill of Malden, Mass., rendered a decision Saturday morning in the case of Mrs. Abbie H. Corner, the Christian Scientist of West Medford. He found her probably guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of her daughter, Mrs. Lottie A. James of West Medford, by neglecting to provide proper medical attendance at the time of her confinement on the 18th of last month. She was held in $5,000 bonds for trial, June 1st. Mrs. Corner was taken to Cambridge jail.

Washington lost another noted citizen Thursday, in the death of Colonel A. H. Markland, who was an intimate personal friend of General Grant and Governor Morton. During the war Colonel Markland was attached to General Grant's staff, and re-established the mail service in the South after the Union forces had obtained possession of the country. He bore a wonderful resemblance to Prince Bismarck. Among his effects is a saddle used by Gen. Grant during his campaign.

William Muller, his wife, a school teacher and an infant child of the Mullers, occupied a house near San Miguel de Mequetal, Mexico, and while at supper were attacked by robbers. Muller was shot to death and the school teacher knocked senseless. The robbers finished the supper, but while they were at the table the school teacher escaped. Mrs. Muller was forced to show where all the valuables were. The coolies were beaten off, but rallied, and made a second furious assault. A pitched battle then took place. The long coils of hose were manned by the crew, and in an instant the pirates were again put to flight, the torrents of boiling water driving the sable savages many of them off the decks into the sea. The coolies then beat a retreat, and, drawing their vessels up in line, cruised half a mile off, with the evident intention of waiting for the abandonment of the vessel. After the vessel had been abandoned they took possession of it. Whether by accident or design, they soon set fire to the ship, and when last seen smoke was pouring from the wreck in great clouds. While the previous conflict was going on, many of the Chinese fell into the sea, and were soon consumed by sharks.

Items of General News.

Sir Charles Tupper has been made High Commissioner for Canada, in London.

English capitalists are gaining control of the railroads of Mexico.

A cyclone did $50,000 damage to the village of Shane's Crossing, O., Monday.

The President attended the laying of the corner stone of the Catholic University in Washington, Thursday.

Prof. E. B. Elliott, for years government actuary of the treasury department, died suddenly Thursday, of apoplexy.

Judge Lewis W. Clark of the New Hampshire Supreme Court has issued injunctions against 36 Dover liquor dealers.

There is danger of an Indian outbreak in the northern part of Dakota, and troops have been sent there.

A severe storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over Shamokin, Pa., Monday night, doing much damage in the surrounding country.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., was elected permanent pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Friday night, by a vote of 400 to 60, and has formally accepted.

Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin have suffered great hardships during the winter. They were forced to sell their ponies and are now at the point of starvation.

The works of the Hampden Point Chemical Company at Springfield, Mass., were destroyed by fire, Thursday night. Loss $80,000; insurance $50,000.

The town of Argonia, Kansas, was swept away by a cyclone, Thursday. Its buildings are completely ruined, and many people injured.

A monument erected to the memory of the citizens of Hamstead, L. I., who were killed in the late war, was unveiled Monday, in the presence of 14,000 people. Gen. Horatio C. King delivered the oration.

Lightning struck Mount Zion church, near Sycamore, Ohio, Sunday. The minister was thrown from the pulpit, and several persons seriously hurt. Several horses hitched outside were killed, and the church badly shattered.

The Hartford, Conn., Young Men's Christian Association has been authorized by General Charles T. Hillyer to buy a site for their new building, not to cost over $30,000, which he would contribute.

Settlers in Wise county, Va., in ambush shot and killed two of ten engineers engaged by the Tennessee Steel and Iron Company in surveying the land which they claimed.

Luther W. Holman, when arraigned in the superior criminal court at Boston, Monday morning, plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy to murder his sister, Emeline Holman of Medford, and was sentenced Monday afternoon, to two years in the house of correction.

Cornell University is to have a department of journalism. Prof. Brainerd Smith will give a series of lectures on "the conduct of a newspaper work to-day in great cities." Classes will be organized very much like the city staff of large newspapers, Professor Smith acting as managing editor. People learn these things best from practical experience.

Five prisoners escaped from the Ballard county jail at Wyckliffe, Ky., the other evening, by knocking the officer senseless with clubs while he was serving supper. After a fight with the jailer's son, during which one of the prisoners was recaptured, the other four got away. Two were afterwards recaptured, after being badly wounded. The other two escaped.

A dispatch from Zanzibar states that messengers from Tippoo Tib have arrived there with letters from Major Bartlett dated Singatini, on the Congo, October 25th. Maj. Bartlett said that the deserters from Stanley's camp had arrived at Singatini after a journey of twenty days. They reported that Stanley and his party were well and had a plentiful supply of food.

The body of Henry E. Whitehouse, an electrician, was found in Portsmouth, N. H., Monday morning, the head badly bruised, and the throat cut from ear to ear. A machinists' hammer was found near the body. An officer at once arrested James Palmer, a former employé of the electric light company, at his house, and lodged him in jail on suspicion of committing the deed. Palmer had a fancied grievance against Whitehouse, and had sworn that he would be avenged.

Judge Pettingill of Malden, Mass., rendered a decision Saturday morning in the case of Mrs. Abbie H. Corner, the Christian Scientist of West Medford. He found her probably guilty of manslaughter in causing the death of her daughter, Mrs. Lottie A. James of West Medford, by neglecting to provide proper medical attendance at the time of her confinement on the 18th of last month. She was held in $5,000 bonds for trial, June 1st. Mrs. Corner was taken to Cambridge jail.

Washington lost another noted citizen Thursday, in the death of Colonel A. H. Markland, who was an intimate personal friend of General Grant and Governor Morton. During the war Colonel Markland was attached to General Grant's staff, and re-established the mail service in the South after the Union forces had obtained possession of the country. He bore a wonderful resemblance to Prince Bismarck. Among his effects is a saddle used by Gen. Grant during his campaign.

William Muller, his wife, a school teacher and an infant child of the Mullers, occupied a house near San Miguel de Mequetal, Mexico, and while at supper were attacked by robbers. Muller was shot to death and the school teacher knocked senseless. The robbers finished the supper, but while they were at the table the school teacher escaped. Mrs. Muller was forced to show where all the valuables were. The coolies were beaten off, but rallied, and made a second furious assault. A pitched battle then took place. The long coils of hose were manned by the crew, and in an instant the pirates were again put to flight, the torrents of boiling water driving the sable savages many of them off the decks into the sea. The coolies then beat a retreat, and, drawing their vessels up in line, cruised half a mile off, with the evident intention of waiting for the abandonment of the vessel. After the vessel had been abandoned they took possession of it. Whether by accident or design, they soon set fire to the ship, and when last seen smoke was pouring from the wreck in great clouds. While the previous conflict was going on, many of the Chinese fell into the sea, and were soon consumed by sharks.

Flora's Realm.

[From an address given by Mrs. Pauline F. Maynard, Flora of Essex County Pomona Grange, at Amesbury, Mass.]

The culture of flowers is conceded by all to shed a softening and humanising influence upon those who engage in it. It brings one into a pleasing relation with Nature, and the grand purposes of her laws become indelibly engraved upon the tablets of the heart. In many of the reformatories the inmates are encouraged to cultivate flowers, it having been proven that this tends to render even the most hardened docile and tractable. I have heard it said that in nine cases out of ten if the lady of the house presents the tramp with a flower as she hands him the bread and butter, he will instinctively assume an air of respect.

I never wish to be showered with more grateful thanks than I receive when, returning from my daily walk, I sometimes distribute the simplest field flowers among the women at the Sherborn prison. For days after I see the blossoms choicely placed in cups of water in their rooms.

Plant growth not only broadens our views but purifies the air we breathe. Plants thrive upon gases that are harmful to life. The smallest lamp burning in one's bedroom will poison the air more than a bay-window full of plants.

"Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that swingeth,
And tolls its perfume on the passing air,
Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth
A call to prayer."

Thus sung Horace Smith in years gone by, in one of the sweetest floral poems which the English language has produced. And this floral music has not been without its deep and lasting influence; little may we know of the countless paths of life which it has made brighter. We see it breathing over us from the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian capital, sounding from the silence of the mediæval marble and echoing again and again in the rich strains of deathless poesy. It is one of the links binding the present to the past, uniting us in sympathy with those who lived long ago.

The passion flower has ever been an emblem of our Saviour's suffering; the four leaves bring to mind the cross whereon he died; the red indicates the blood, the white his purity, and the yellow his seamless robe, while the thorns represent the spear that pierced his side. At this season we have the emblem of Christ's resurrection, the beautiful Easter lilies. It has been the custom in Sicily, at Easter, at the old Norman church near Palermo, to carpet the esplanade with flowers over which the people pass on their way to the Resurrection festival.

Flowers form an important feature at all occasions of life, embellishing alike the courts of festivity and the solemn halls of death. We find them in the dwellings of the rich and the poor, in the workman's shop and in the windows of the great factories.

One of the most pleasing sights in rural life is an old-fashioned garden, and how many tender memories hover around this sacred spot, where grow the cinnamon rose, tion of newspaper work to-day in great tion of the various classes, and the exercises of the graduating class.

A man was found dead in a room at the Pebble House, Portland, Wednesday afternoon, having blown his brains out with a pistol during the night. He was young, dressed like a mechanic, and registered as Adrienne Chausse of Montreal.

At a special meeting of the city council of Saco, Thursday, a contract was made with the Berlin Bridge Company for the erection of an iron bridge to replace the Gooch Island bridge between Biddeford and Saco, at a cost of $18,000.

The organ presented to Bowdoin College by Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Stevens of Boston, was dedicated Saturday, in King's Chapel, by a concert given by H. Kotzschmar, organist. Will Stockbridge, tenor, and the college Glee Club.

Hon. L. G. Downes, who was recently appointed Judge of Probate in Washington county, finds that he will not be able to hold the office longer than the term for which his appointment runs, and declines to be a candidate for nomination at the next county convention.

Congressman Boutelle's appointee, Master Dennett of Bangor, as a cadet in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, ranked number six among seventy candidates, and was accepted on the direct examination in every branch. He was the youngest boy among the seventy examined.

A post office has just been established at West Madison, Somerset County, and Mr. George W. Hall, Jr., has been commissioned postmaster. Richard H. Perkins has been appointed postmaster at Bridgewater, Aroostook County, vice Edwin O. Collins, resigned.

Very high tides in the past few days have overflowed the wharves at Calais, and Saturday night flooded the lime storehouse of L. H. Boardman, at the extreme end of the wharf. The water fired the buildings, and two hundred barrels of lime and a quantity of cement were a total loss; no insurance.

The Haskell Silk Company are to tear down the old portion of their mill at Saccarappa, and rebuild on a larger scale, occupying the entire width of the lot on Bridge street. The work of excavating for the foundation of the new building began Monday.

The town of Caribou is fairly booming, and the past year has been one of great prosperity in building and improvements. As an illustration, reference is made to the business of S. W. Collins & Son. Last year, at this time, they had sold 75,000 feet of lumber. This season they have already sold 400,000 feet.

The death of Thomas Hegarty, of Winthrop, removes another of a well known family at that place, and is another in a list of fatalities and deaths in a family that has been much bereaved. Mr. Hegarty had been a prominent worker and was capitain until last fall, when he left the Army. The officer and his prisoner were on the Maine Central Railroad, and just after the train passed Yarmouth Junction and while it was running at the rate of 15 miles an hour, Doughty suddenly made a bold break for liberty and leaped from the vehicle. He picked himself up apparently unhurt and disappeared. The train was stopped as soon as possible and Sheriff Despeaux started back in pursuit. At last accounts the man had not been recaptured.

Special Notices.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y. 43m6

Items and Incidents.

The Queen Regent of Spain has given $10,000 to the poor of Barcelona. Her Majesty also gives $300 to each boy, and $100 to each girl born on the opening day of the exhibition.

An Imperative Necessity.

What pure air is to an unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, at this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed. Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most popular and successful spring medicine.

There are 2,000,000 Methodists in the United States.

Neither mind nor body can act healthfully, if the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This remedy purifies the blood, recruits the wasted energies, and restores health to the debilitated system.

Candidate Belva Lockwood has got a new bonnet. This means that the campaign has really opened.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents.

Judge Wakely, of Omaha, Nebraska, has given his decision in a Sunday base ball injunction case, in which he permits the game to be played on the Sabbath Day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, don't have it engraved on your umbrella.

The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, May 29, 1888.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Veals.
George Coolidge	20	50
F. W. Hayden,	14	27
Libby & Sons,	35	4
E. Smith,	6	4
J. Miller,	3	2
Geo. Potter,	4	3
G. B. Gilbert,	4	5
F. Lamb,	23	8
F. Cole,	2	0
S. Crocker,	20	2

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 2780; Sheep, 6306; Hogs, 19,383; Veals, 1799; Horses, 837.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

79 Cattle, 152 Veals, 86 Horses.

EXPORTS.

From the port of Boston, 1588. Advices favor American selling interests by an advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

PRICES AS COMPARED WITH ONE WEEK AGO.

Best Beef steady; no sales of best oxen at over 7 cts. for Maine goods.

Sheep are ¼ cent lower. Spring Lambs 2 to 3 cts. lower; Fat Sheep, 3 to 6¼ cts.; Spring Lambs, 7 cts. to cts. live.

HOGS.

Market remains the same, with enquiry and prices unchanged.

VEAL CALVES.

Sales show full prices obtained. Range, 3½@5½; fancy, 5¾ live weight; milch cows, demand moderate, lack of buyers present and too much milk is the cause.

HORSES.

Sales fair, and prices well sustained on all grades.

LIVE POULTRY

Remains without visible change in price; a fair call at 12@13½.

SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

G. Coolidge sold 37 veals at 5 cents, averaging 120 lbs.; 12 small calves for $16; cows for $30 to $60. F. W. Hayden 22 veals at 5 cents; bobs at $2; 1 new milch cow at $42.50. Elijah Small sold a fancy springer that weighed 1300 lbs., warranted to milk 20 quarts, at $60; other springers at $37 to $45. Jacob Weller sold two cows for $84. Silas Weller sold an Ayrshire cow at $45; two common ones at $70. G. B. Gilbert sold two Dutch cows at $40 each; 2 Durham cows at $85. J. Crocker sold a grade Durham and Jersey cow, a large one, 6 feet, 9 inches in girth, live weight 1300 lbs., warranted to make 2 lbs. of butter per day, at $60. F. Cole sold 2 oxen, heavy fat ones, that tipped the scales at 4440 lbs., at 5 cents live weight, or about 5 cents dressed weight. J. F. Laury sold 25 veals, 125 lbs. live, at 5 cents; 1 choice grade Jersey cow at $45.

REMARKS.

The Maine shipments were nearly all cows and calves, and a light run of these, but all the market required, especially cows, as is always the case at this season of the year, as milk is very plenty and low, made so by the full bite of green grass enjoyed by the cows. In looking over Boston markets and going about the State it is clear that farmers of Maine are making rapid progress in the production of early spring lambs, an idea advanced and advocated by the Maine Farmer for several years. We find during March and April 1886, less than fifty lambs were forwarded from Maine to Boston, and less than 100 in the month of May same years. In the same months 1887, 100 were forwarded in March and April, and 300 in May. This season, up to date, it is estimated that 1000 have come forward at an average price of $5, which seems a little fancy figures. At the present time nearly all the supply of this kind of stock comes from the rich Blue grass sections of Kentucky, which is splendid for veals, but many difficulties brought in large expense in freight and great shrinkage, as such young, tender animals take their northern trip and long fast, to heart. If our farmers in the interior could make this branch of sheep husbandry pay, as their near proximity to Boston market gives the great advantage over Southern or Western States. No fears ever need be entertained that the supply of stock coming will be overdone, as has been the case where the idea becomes fixed in the minds of the masses that it would pay to double up milch cows. Raising early lambs, or in other words managing sheep husbandry on scientific principles and high feeding, it will be necessary to be contented with small numbers, but as one fat and valuable lamb more profitable, on the same principle of the fable from Æsop of the fox and the lioness: "A fox upbraided a lioness for producing but one young at a birth, to which the lioness replied, 'Yours are litter.'" Let us be able a year hence to note as forwarded from Maine, some $10 to $20 lambs and some monster sheep such as we see quoted in the Boston market, weighing from 300 to 300 pounds and bringing 15 cents per pound; then we can make money sheep raising. I. C. LIBBY.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA.
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA.
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA.
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

For Tired Brain
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. O. C. Stout, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact business, most complete, because his brain was 'tired and confused' upon the least mental exertion. Immediate benefit, and ultimate recovery followed."

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating, is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, May 29, 1888.

FLOUR AND MEAL. The demand for flour continues fair and the market rules steady. We quote sales for large and small lots as follows: Fine at $2 75@3 25; superfine at $3 25@3 75; Minnesota bakers at $4 20@4 75; Michigan stone ground at $4 40@4 85; Michigan rollers at $4 65@5 00; winter wheat patents and rollers at $4 60@5 35; winter wheat patents at $5 40@5 75, and spring wheat patents at $5 25@5 65 per bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged with sales at $2 95@3 00 per bbl, for kiln-dried, and granulated at $3 50@3 85 per bbl. Oatmeal is unchanged, with sales of fine at $5 90, and cut at $6 30@6 80 per bbl. Rye flour is firm at $3 75@4 00 per bbl.

GRAIN. Corn continues quiet and prices are easier. Sales of steamer yellow were reported at 67⅞@68½c, and steamer mixed at 66½@67¼c per bushel. Sales of cargo lots of spot, owing to supplies being held in a few hands. No. 2 white are quoted at 48½@49c, and choice and fancy at 40@50c per bush. In futures sales on the call of 2700 bushels August No. 3 white at 43⅝c; and 5400 bushels May do at 48c. Before the call sales of 5400 bushels May do at 48¼c.

MILLFEED. Bran is quiet, with sales of spring at $19@21, and winter at $22@23. Middlings are selling at $20@24 per ton.

Cotton seed meal is quiet, and sales have been at $26 on spot, and $24 25@24 50 to arrive.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. It is claimed that the butter market is still lower, and there is really very little creamery offering that will bring much above 22½c, while at the same time there is very little butter coming forward but what will bring 18c. The quotations are: Fresh creameries, extra, in jobbing lots, 2@27c; same in round lots, 22½@23c; extra firsts, 21@22c; imitation creamery, 19@20c; dairies, 18@19c; fresh dairies, 19@20c; selections, 21@22c; eastern creameries, 19@21c; low grade and bakers' butter 15@16c.

Cheese is quiet. There is some demand for new at 8½@9¼c. Old is in small inquiry at 10@11c, according to quality. The Liverpool market is quoted at 47s for white.

The receipts of potatoes are very heavy, both by rail and by P. E. I. steamers, and prices are off. The market cannot be quoted above: Houlton rose, per bu, 75@80c; hebrons, 80c; Vermont and New York rose, 75c; burbanks 65, peerless, 65c; N. S. and N. B. rose, 75@80c; eastern prolifics, 65c; hebrons, 80c; prolifics and burbanks, 60@65c; white, 60@65c; Nova Scotia, bbl. $1 50@1 75; P. E. I. Shenangoes, 60@63c; Scotch magnums, 65@68c.

Eggs were firm and in demand, with sales of Western at 15 to 15½ cents, and Eastern at 16 cents per dozen.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

APPLES—Green apples, $2 75@3 00 per bbl.; evaporated 13@c 13per lb.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 00; Yellow Eyes @2 50.

BUTTER—Good Firkin 17@18; Ball Butter 18@20c.

Cheese—11@12c.

CORN AND MEAL—$1 30 per cwt.

EGGS—13@14c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $4 50@5 25; Patent 5 50@6 00.

GRAIN—Corn 73@75c; oats 40@44; barley 75c. Rye $1 00.

HAY—$12 00@15 00.

STRAW—Loose $6@7; pressed $8@$10.

HOPS—Choice Aroostook 15@16c.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow and ox hides, 6c¾; bulls and stags, 3½c; calf skins, 6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierces 7½@8¾; Dom. 9c.

MEAL—Corn 68@70; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 25@1 35 per hundred.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 70c per bushel; cabbages, 3c per lb; squash, 3@2½c per lb.; turnips, 40c per bushel; beets, 60c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 8@9c; beef per side 6@7½c; ham 13@13c; fowls 14@15c; mutton 7@8c; spring lamb 15@17c; veal 7@8c; Turkeys 12@16c; round hog 7@7½c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

APPLES—Green, $3 75@4 00 per bbl.; Evaporated, 12@13c per lb.

BUTTER—19@20 for choice family; creamery, 24@25c.

BEANS—Pea, $3 00@3 25; Yellow Eyes, $2 50@2 75.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory, 9½@12½c; N. Y. Factory, 9½@12½c.

FLOUR—Superfine, $2 95@4 00; Spring X and XX, $4 35@4 60; Roller Michigan, $5 00@5 63; St. Louis Winter Patents, $5 30@5 50.

FISH—Cod Shore, $4 00@4 25; bank, $3 50@3 88; Scaled herring per box, 18@20c; Mackerel per bbl, Shore No 1, $18 00@20 00.

GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 71@72; oats, 46@47c; cotton seed, car lots, @24 50@25 00; cotton seed, bag lots, @25 50@26 00; sacked bran, car lots, $23 00@24 00; sacked bran, bag lots, $24 00@25 00; middlings, car lots, $23 00@25 00; middlings, bag lots, $24 00@26 00.

LARD—For tierce, 8¾@9½c per lb; per tub, 8¾@9¼c; pail, 9¾@9¾c.

PROVISIONS—Fowl, 11@14c; chickens 12@15; turkeys, 16@17; eggs, 14@18c; potatoes, sacked, rose, bush.; extra boyd, $8 00@8 50; pork backs, $18 25@18 50; clear, $17 50@18 00; hams, 11¾@12c; covered, 12½@14c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.

APPLES—$2 75@3 25 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 40@2 50 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 70@3 85.

BUTTER—Best, 22@24c per lb.; fair to fine 20@22c.

EGGS—13@14c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 13@14c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 13@14c.

GRAIN—Oats, 40@45c per bushel.

HAY—$11@12 per ton; best bales, $12@13.

CORN—75c; meal, 65c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 60@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog per lb., 7@7½c. Chicken, 12@15; Fowl per lb., 8@12c; Turkeys, 15@18c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, May 29.

CATTLE—Receipts 8000; shipments 4000; steady and higher; steers at 4 00@5 05; stockers and feeders at 2 90@4 15; cows, bulls and mixed at 1 75@3 60; Texas cattle at 3 00@3 85.

HOGS—Receipts, 35,000; shipments 6000; slow and lower; mixed at 5 20@5 55; heavy 5 45@5 70; light at 5 30@5 50; skips at 4 00@5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8000; shipments 1000; market is dull and lower; natives and Western shorn at 4 00@5 25; inferior to fair at 3 00@3 50; lambs at 50c@3 00.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.

United States Bonds,	3's,	(reg.)
"	New 4s,	(reg.) 127⅝
"	"	(coup.) 127⅝
"	New 4½'s	(reg.) 107
"	4½'s	(coup.) 108½
"	Pacific 5ats.	115⅞

Married.

In Bolster's Mills, May 13, John Lombard to Mrs. E. G. Coy.

In Bucksport, May 13, John McInnis, 2d, to Virginnis N. Spaulding, both of Bucksport.

In Bangor, May 19, Franklin L. Forsyth to Annie A. Porter, both of Bangor.

In Bangor, May 15, Oscar E. Whitney to Adelina H. Barrett.

In Carribou, May 16, Elmer E. Arnold of Minneapolis to Winnifred Bessom of Caribou; May 8, Howard O. Hanson to Hattie Chase, both of Woodland.

In Charleston, Frank W. Townsend to May F. Inman, both of Charleston.

In Dedham, May 26, Milton L. Blood of Dedham, to Lillian C. French of Hudson.

In Ellsworth, May 21, Alvin E. Maddocks to Della L. Leach, both of No. Ellsworth.

In Fryeburg, May 24, Dr. John A.-Sweat of Greenville, to Miss Ella F. Fryeburg.

In Freeport, May 17, Geo. L. Gerrish of Portland, to May E. Soule of Freeport.

In Houlton, L say R. Nickerson of New Limerick, to Lucy A. Hall of Houlton.

In Jefferson, May 20, Perley Sprague to Nellie Mayhew.

In Long Island Plantation, May 16, Leman Davis to Mrs. Agnes F. Bridges, both of Long Island Plantation.

In Lamoine, at Grange Hall, May 22, Milton J. Wilbur of Lamoine, to Mrs. Mary J. Perkins of Trenton.

In Lisbon Falls, May 19, Ernest L. White of Lewiston, to Lizzie M. Lowell of Lisbon Falls.

In Lincoln, May 19, Henry D. Smart, Esq., of Bangor, to Miss Ella Lincoln of Lincoln.

In Lewiston, May 15, James W. Barnes to Deborah McGarty, both of Lewiston.

In Monticello, May 14, Charles A. Allen to Emma A. Holmes, both of Mt. Desert.

In Mt. Desert, May 19, Joseph S. Healey of Viena, to Sadie Bennett of Anson.

In Mechanic Falls, May 18, Edward K. Butler of Auburn, to Clara M. Bisbee of Mechanic Falls.

In Milbridge, May 19, Henry D. Smart, Esq., of Bangor, to Miss Ella Lincoln of Lincoln.

In Norway, May 15, George Crocker of Norway, to Helen A. Stedfield of Waterford.

In North Waldoboro, May 12, A. D. Worthing to Bertha J. Clark, both of Washington.

In Old Town, May 14, John S. Crosley to Hester A. Small, both of Yarmouth.

In Orrington, May 20, Fred W. Rogers to Mrs. Mary E. Spencer, both of Brewer.

In Round Pond, May 4, Sydae E. Oster to Lucy M. Kimball, both of Bremen.

In Randolph, May 26, John H. Brann of Augusta, to Anna May Hall of Randolph.

In Searsmont, May 16, Charles A. Perry to Laura E. Wellman, both of Searsmont.

In S. W. Harbor, May 21, Capt. Wilder Robbins to Lena Tucker.

In Sidney, May 21, Geo. L. Merrifield of Hope, to Mattie F. Thomas of Union; May 19, Warren Layr to Lydia Messerve, both of Unity.

In Thomaston, May 19, Alonzo G. Storer of Weld, to Susie R. Harrington of Smithfield.

In Winterport, May 19, David Lancraboe to Angeline Smith, both of Windham.

In Warren, May 13, Wm. Newhert of Camden, to Jennie H. Hewett of Warren.

Died.

In this city, May 23, Fred Turner, aged 28 years.

In this city, May 15, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Rowe, widow of Capt. Ira Rowe, aged 79 years.

In Brunswick, May 21, William Marriner, aged 67 years.

In Bath, May 25, Mrs. Mary A., wife of Jesse Mason, aged 61 years, 1 months; May 25, Emma A., wife of John W. Blaisdell, aged 39 years, 9 months; May 25, Mrs. Frances P. Hooker, aged 68.

In Belfast, May 21, Mrs. Julia E. Trask, aged 45 years, 9 months; May 19, Maurice, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Wight, aged 4 months.

In Berwick, May 13, Michal Tobbetts, aged 85 years, 8 months.

In Brownfield, May 9, Nahum Johnson, aged 17.

In Buxton Center, May 24, Robert Cole, aged 85.

In Biddeford, May 19, Ann Robinson, wife of James H. Murphy, aged 62 years.

In Castine, May 13, Jonathan Frost Locke, aged 82 years, 6 months.

In Cape Elizabeth, May 26, Emily F., widow of the late Capt. Joseph Dyer, aged 72 years, 6 months.

In Dixmont, May 12, William Y. Tasker, aged 82 years, 1 month; May 16, Menbach Clark, aged 73 years, 3 months.

In Eastport, May 17, Mrs. Mary E. Closman, aged 46 years; May 21, Mary A., wife of the late Capt. Alexander, aged 67 years.

In Edmunds, May 19, Stephen S. Hayward, aged 34 years.

In East Boothbay, May 18th, Mrs. Sarah W. Fulton, aged about 60 years.

In Ellsworth, May 18, George Pierson, aged 28 years, 1 month; May 19, Mrs. Lydia Lord, aged 82 years; May 20, John M. Joy, aged 80 years, 11 months; May 21, Mrs. Mary Ann Gordon, aged 70 years, 10 months; May 24, Mrs. Della Coolins, widow of the late William J. Comins, aged 34 yrs.

In Fairfield, May 20, Mrs. Hannah Gower Craig, widow of Charles Craig, aged 84 years, 4 months; May 20, Mrs. Eliza Lo, widow of Robert E. Morse, aged 67 years, 6 months; May 21, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Thos. Williams, aged 70 years.

In Fryeburg, May 12, Mrs. Caroline Robinson.

In Gardiner, May 26, Robinson Hood, aged 67 years, 3 months; May 24, Georgie, wife of E. C. Wadsworth, and only daughter of Amos and Caroline Munsey, aged 26 years.

In Houlton, May 18, very suddenly of heart disease, J. Frank Chadwick, son of the late Corydon and Cyrena M. Chadwick of Chino.

In Hampden, May 21, Mrs. Mary A., wife of George H. Mayo, aged 51 years, 7 months.

In Houlton, May 18, Levi Johnson, aged 86 years; May 21, James T. Tabor, aged 81 years.

In Harmony, May 19, Mrs. Henry Marble, aged 79 years, 9 months.

In Kennebunkport, May 25, Mrs. Lucy D. Moody, widow of Eldridge G. Moody, and last of the family of the late Capt. Dummer Lord of Kennebunk, aged 78 years.

In Manville, R. I., April 11, Franklin L. Colson, son of Mehitable and Isaiah L. Colson of Buckesport, aged 36 years, 11 months.

In Monroe, May 19, John Goodwin, aged 71 yrs.

In No. Hancock, May 12, Thomas Ulfus, a native of Germany, aged 56 years, 1 month.

In Orlando, Fla., May 16, Abby, wife of S. A. Rack of Belfast, Me., aged 46 years.

In Orland, May 9, Joseph Patridge, aged 67 yrs.

In Portland, May 22, John Stanley, aged 36 yrs.; May 25, Henrietta W. Burbick, aged 19 years; May 23, M. Addie Emmons, wife of Charles F. Tibbetts, aged 19 years, 9 months; May 21, Phebe M., wife of John H. True, aged 61 years; May 22, Margaret Christina, daughter of Patrick and the late Bridget Keating, aged 21 years, 11 months; May 25, Sarah S., wife of Simon A. Dyer, aged 74 years, 6 months; May 25, of heart disease, Rowland Sylvester, aged 73 years; May 21, Parmenio Wadsworth Neal, aged 69 years; May 24, George A. Wright, aged 69 years; May 24, Mrs. Eliza Gould Hight, widow of Humphrey Hight of Wayne, aged 89 years, 3 months; May 24, Clinton T. McIntyre, aged 70 years; May 25, Susie E., wife of Charles Wilson, and daughter of the late John Monroe, aged 28 years.

In Plymouth, May 17, Mabel V. Chase of Dixmont, aged about 23 years.

In Readfield, May 25, Martha Sanford, aged 63.

In Richmond, May 18, Josie D. Gray, aged 14 yrs., 11 months.

In Rockland,

Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.

Court-Martialed.

Near a fair Southern city, where our troops victorious lay,
(By a long and hard fought battle they at length had won the day)
Sat a group of stern-browed warriors, men of rank and trust and worth;
Men whose courage gained their laurels, not the accident of birth.
They had led their gallant soldiers through the thickest of the fray,
Not by words of daring only, but by *deeds that live to-day*.
But a harder task awaits them than to face the cannon's roar,
And the bronzed and bearded faces a look of stern-ness wore.
Though stern to outward seeming they were not hardened men,
And a shrill of deep compassion swept o'er each bosom, when
Into the tent came a private, guarded on either hand.
Pale, but brave and undaunted, he took the prisoner's stand;
Took his place, and in silence he listened with bated breath
To the proceedings of the Court-Martial, whose ending for him *must be death*.
Then he was pronounced a deserter, and the terrible time drew nigh
When he was pronounced a deserter, with nothing left but to die.
To die! Ah! he felt 'twould be sweet to die on the field of strife,
With his name enrolled with honor, when his country demanded his life;
But to be shot as a deserter, to have his life go out in shame,
To fall by the hands of his comrades as one who deserved not the name;
To leave a record forever to be marked by the finger of scorn,
What wonder he bowed in deep anguish and cursed the day he was born!
"Young man," said the General commanding, "have you no word to say,
Why, in your country's hour of peril, you so cowardly run away?"
For answer the soldier passed him a tiny, much-worn note,
Saying, "That is my only excuse, sir," as he forced back a sob in his throat.
The General unfolded the missive, and there were the words he read;
"Oh, Edward, come home, we are starving, your children are dying for bread,
And your pet, our dear little Amy, keeps calling for papa to come;
I fear she'll be dead ere you reach us. Oh, Edward, come, for my darling, come home."
This letter was signed "your wife Mary," though a tear-drop had blotted the name.
(And the General brushed off another that just then on the surface came.)
There was a moment of painful silence, then the soldier spoke again:
"I asked for leave of absence, but I always asked in vain.
It was on the eve of battle and could not be granted then.
For though our officers were men, sir, they were always out-ward as well.
I tried to do my duty, but wherever I might be,
I could see my darling Amy, could hear her calling for me.
I thought of the dear little woman whom I had sworn to protect,
Calling on me for assistance, and dying of want and neglect;
I thought of my innocent children, ah! a father's heart plead then,
Could I resist the temptation? I ask ye, as ye are men.
And though I deserted my country when she needed me most,
I am no coward, for I would have died, sir, bravely died at my post.
And now—I was not brought back here—I came once more to try
For a chance to re-serve my country, but I know that I must die.
When my poor wife found how I had come there, "O, what have I done?" she cried,
"Urged you to an act of dishonor—far better we all had died—
Oh, delay not an hour, but return!" she said to me o'er and o'er,
'I shall have no peace for a moment, till you are back in the ranks once more.'
I obeyed her, and here I am, for I thought I could but try
To regain my place unsuspected, but I failed, and now I must die."
They sat with averted faces till the soldier ceased to speak,
And more than one tear was slyly brushed from the manly cheek.
But a soldier's duty is duty, and he may not pass it by;
Those in their hearts were filled with pity he was condemned to die.
That night news reached the army, how quietly the tidings flew.
That President Lincoln was coming, there was to be a grand review.
When the message reached the encampment, he who was condemned to die
Begged that he might be allowed to see the troops as they passed by.
His last request was granted, and as the ranks filed past
He sadly gazed upon them, feeling it was his last.
"What means this?" said the President, as he saw the soldier stand
With pale, set lips and haggard face, guarded on either hand.
The story was soon repeated by one who knew it best;
And he added, "he dies to-morrow as the sun sinks in the west."
The President listened in silence, while a tear dimmed his kindly eye,
Then he said: "country's cause must not be bereaved, such men as this must not die;
There are dead enough out yonder," and he pointed to the hill
Where so many of our comrades were lying cold and still.
"He shall not die to-morrow, we need such men as he,
He shall live to prove his valor where our flag is flying free."
When the pardon was presented the soldier bowed his head,
And "God bless Abraham Lincoln" were the only words he said.
But the story was repeated by the soldiers far and near,
And "Long live Abraham Lincoln" many a camp fire did cheer.
Suppose he consents—"
The sinking of hope on her cheeks, the quivering of her pretty mouth, was ample evidence of the state of her feelings; and she opened the sealed envelope as one does a telegram trying to assure one's self that nothing is amiss, and yet feeling it necessary to be prepared for the worst.
"Permit the 'gentleman in the seal-skin cap' to offer a word of comfort to the 'lady adorned,' and in future, she learn to distinguish between a gentleman and a scamp; and, when she returns home, which had better be at once, she confess her imprudence to her mother."
Jessie gave a little cry of delight.
"Rich, my own true Rich."
The dinner table was in readiness, deliciously suggestive odors of turtle soup and eggplants came from the region where Jessie Wintringham's incomparable cook reigned supreme; and in the lace and damask draped bay window Mrs. Wintringham waited for her husband's coming home, with her sweet face all sunny welcome, that made him feel what a bonny darling she was as he kissed her before even he removed his seal-skin cap.
"And how have you got along, Jessie? Were you lonely last night?"
She blushed a little as she helped him off with his overcoat.
"No, not at all. Indeed, I've had an unusually fine time."
"That's good. Had any company?"
"Yes. Fio, and her lover were here to lunch this morning. Oh, I think Mr. Addison is just perfectly splendid."
He frowned in pretended horror.
"You think Flo's bean perfectly splendid! Very well Mrs. Wintringham if you wish me to be jealous."
"*If that* makes you jealous, what will you say when I tell you I have had a letter from a gentleman since you've been gone—a handsomer man than even Mr. Addison."
Jessie watched him closely, her eyes beginning to hint of not far distant tears.
"You did! I dare say I can see it?"
He was smiling, very little as a distrustful husband would have done.
Jessie slipped a half-sheet of paper from her pocket and gave it to him, her lip trembling, yet half smiling.
He opened it carelessly, then looked at her in amazement.
"Why, what on earth, Jessie! Why I wrote this letter."
"Yes, I know you did—oh Rich!"
She was almost crying now, and her husband looking so gravely at her. She pointed to a navy-blue water-proof and a brown veil lying across a chair.
"It was I, Rich! I knew it was awful wicked, but—but I wanted to know if it was true, you know, and—"
Mr. Wintringham knit his brows, frowningly. "I don't quite understand yet, Jessie, did you send me that letter last night? Were *you* 'my lady admirer' on the train and at St. Julian?"
She laid her hands on his shoulder, and looked in his eyes pleadingly.
"Don't scold, Rich? It was I, and my little escapade has made me very happy, for all I knew I was very cruel to do such a thing. You may punish me in any way you please, Rich!"
She said it meekly, but with such love and pride in her eyes he would have been less than Rich Wintringham to have censured her.
So he drew her head down to his breast and kissed her, while she promised never to be so foolish again.
A medical man compares an old man to an old wagon with light loading and careful usage it will last for years, but one heavy load or sudden strain will break it and ruin it forever. Men and horses are much alike in this respect. Many an old and useful horse would have lasted a good many years longer than he did only for some extra strain put upon him, or which he took upon himself. Many people reach the age of fifty or sixty or seventy, measurably free from most of the pains and infirmities of age, cheery in heart and sound in health, ripe in wisdom and experience, with sympathies mellowed by age, and with reasonable prospects and opportunities for continued usefulness in the world for a considerable time. Let such persons be thankful, but let them also be careful. We have in our mind men who might have lived ten or twenty years longer than they did had they not taken upon themselves a load they were unable to carry. In men and in horses, an old constitution is like an old bone, broken with ease, mended with difficulty. A young bone bends to the gale, an old one snaps and falls before the blast. A single hard lift, an hour of heating work, exposure to rain or damp, a severe chill, an excess of food, the unusual indulgence of an appetite or passion, an improper dose of medicine, any of these or similar things may cut off a valuable life in an hour, and blast the fair hopes of usefulness for many years that might have been.
"We are nearing the close of a century of Missions, during which more doors of access have been opened, more missionary organizations formed, more laborers sent forth, more new translations of the Bible made, and more copies scattered, more converts gathered from pagan, Papal and Moslem communities, more evangelists raised up, and more evangelizing agencies set in motion, than during a thousand years preceding."—*Arthur T. Pierson.*

"I have applied for a pension."
"Ah, you have! on what grounds?"
"Well, you see I was drafted and they never called for me. I looked for them so much it hurt my eyesight!"

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

Little boy to Grandma: "Does God live up in the sky, grandma?"
"Yes, and he sees all you do, and knows all you think, and hears all the naughty words you say."
"Little boy: "He must have awfully big ears, grandma, as big as a mule's."
Young Husband—"Er—what kind of cake is this, my dear?"
Young Wife—"Marble cake, Algernon. Isn't it nice?"
Young Husband—"Splendid. If there was enough of it it would make a nice front for a public building."
It is interesting to trace the evolution of words and expressions. Cultivated people say "How do you do?" Those who are less precise say "Howdy do?" In the backwoods of Tennessee they say "Howdy?" The noble red man of the West says "How?" While the cat on the fence says "Ow?"
People have been known to talk against gambling all their lives upon every possible occasion, and then after all to go and get married.
He Had Heard of It.—Stranger, from what part of the country do you hail?
Stranger—You've rung the bell, young man. Give me a pound of 5 o'clock tea.
Grocer—Oolong, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Japan—any of those?
Stranger—No, you hain't mentioned it yit. My gal's been down to New York and she says it's all the go there. You see, a lot of women get together in the afternoon and drink it.
Grocer—Oh, you mean at a 5 o'clock tea?
Stranger—That's the word, young man. Vermont—Say, mister, I want some of this here new tea.
Grocer—Oolong, Young Hyson, Old Hyson, Japan—any of those?
Stranger—No, you hain't mentioned it yit. My gal's been down to New York and she says it's all the go there. You see, a lot of women get together in the afternoon and drink it.
Grocer—Oh, you mean at a 5 o'clock tea?
Stranger—You've rung the bell, young man. Give me a pound of 5 o'clock